The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

Scandals Involving the Officials of the late Administration.—The March Statement of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3.

Scandals involving the officials of the late republican administration are coming to the surface with alarming frequency these days. One that is almost embarrassing because of the nearness of those concerned therein to ex-President Harrison, is that unearthed by Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle, relating to the manner in which ex-Secretary of State Foster, is squandering the government's money upon a lot of favorites, all on government pay rolls, that he has taken on a junketing trip to Paris, ostensibly to aid him in the Behring Sea arbitration. As specimens of this pleasure party these two will suffice, giving a fair idea of the whole business; Major Halford was made paymaster in the army at a salary of $3,500 a year as a reward for his services as Mr. Harrison's private Secretary, and was ordered to Paris to remain during the arbitration, although no one could see the necessity for an army paymaster there. Mr. Foster, who is U. S. agent at a compensation named by himself while Secretary of State, wished the Major to have a good time so he ordered that he should be allowed from the State department funds $15 a day for expenses. J. Stanley Brown, who was Garfield's private secretary, draws $10 a day as regular employe of the State department, but having ordered him to Paris Mr. Foster directed that he, also, should receive $15, a day for expenses, in addition to his regular salary. There are a number of others treated equally liberally. Another scandal exists in the weather bureau and Secretary Morton is now investigating charges of general cussedness against some of its most prominent officials that are almost certain to result in a number of dismissals. According to these charges the crookedness began from the time the bureau was transferred to the department of Agriculture, and never stopped.

Unless some sort of a compromise can be reached the republicans holding federal offices in Kansas are safe to enjoy their snaps for some time to come, as President Cleveland has directed that no appointments be made in that state until it can be satisfactorily arranged whether the fusionists or the straightouts are to be given control, or a division made between them. While Mr. Cleveland wants to do the square thing by both sides it is an open secret that his personal feelings are all on the side of the straight-outs.

No time is being wasted by fourth assistant Postmaster General Maxwell. The task of putting democrats in charge of all the fourth class post-offices is gigantic, but it will in time be accomplished. The average of new democratic appointments is already well over one hundred a day, the highest number yet appointed in a single day by Mr. Maxwell being 188.

The administration and democrats generally are delighted with the March statement of the condition of the treasury. It was, of course, known before hand that the payments for the month would necessarily be unusually large, but it was not known, or even guessed at by ex Secretary Foster that the March receipts would be some millions in excess of his estimates. As a result, instead of the hole in the available cash anticipated on account of the big March payments $1,500,000, was added to the surplus, and the free gold, now near the $8,000,000 mark, continues to accumulate. Secretary Carlisle has received many congratulations upon his first month's showing, which but tends to confirm the general belief that he would make a successful Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, credited with being the principal author of the tariff bill recently made public by the Reform club, is in Washington. He says: "The reform club, which has played such a prominent part in the present situation, has promulgated its tariff reform bill, not with the understanding that it is to be accepted, but mainly for the healthy and widespread discussion which will follow."

The silly fight which has been made on Mr. John E. Risley, the minister to Denmark, has had no effect here, as Mr. Risley has received his commission and taken the oath of office. He will probably receive his final instructions this week, and rumor says a portion of them will be to open negotiations for the purchase of a Naval station on the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, from the Danish government.

President Cleveland told Senator Roach, of North Dakota, that no faction of the party in any state will receive recognition to the discrimination of another faction, but that the ability and character of the applicant will decide all appointments. By the way, speaking of Senator Roach the impression seems to be general that nothing more will be heard in the Senate of Mr. Hoar's resolution to investigate newspaper charges against Mr. Roach.

COBURN.

A Society of Christian Endeavor Organized—A Valuable Horse Lost by Meyer Brothers.

Miss Phoebe Hosterman has gone to Lewisburg to remain an indefinite time.

Mrs. Bartholomew was callud away to Nittany Valley to the bedside of her sick father, Mr. Joseph Shaffer.

Mrs. Wolf, wife of Rev. A. G. Wolf, has gone to visit friends in Adams county, her former home, and will remain several weeks.

A. J. Everett has gone to Danville, Pa., where he secured employment at the Insane Hospital located at that place.

Charles Reber and family of this place, on Monday left for McKeanville Schuylkill county, Pa., where they will be located for some time.

W. A. Auman, of Golden Heights, shook hands with his many friends at this place on last Saturday. He expects to move his family near here in the near future.

On Sunday morning the church bells at this place were rung at six o'clock to commemorate the rising from the grave of our Savior over eighteen hundred years ago.

A. H. Ulrich and wife have gone to Altoona where they expect to go to housekeeping. Mr. Ulrich has secured employment in the shops, and they expect to remain there and make that their future home.

Meyer Bros. lost a valuable horse by death on last Monday. The men were all away from home at work, but the women noticed the horse was sick and summoned the men, but before they reached the stable the horse was dead.

H. G. Royer and family spent Sunday at the home of P. H. Stover, and on Monday morning took the train for Bellwood, Blair county, where they will make their future home. Mr. Royer has rented a hotel at that place and will be engaged in the hotel business.

On last Friday evening a number of persons met in the Evangelical church to organize a Young Peoples Christian Endeavor Association. They succeeded in electing officers and appointing a soliciting committee. Such an organization should have the cooperation of all Christian people, as they create a healthy sentiment among the young.

On Wednesday the W. H. and F. M. Societies of the Lutheran church connected with the Aaronsburg charge, met at the house of Daniel Lanker, at Aaronsburg, and packed a large box of various useful things which will be sent to India and distributed among the heathen. Besides the box there was about fifty dollars in money sent.

The other day Frank Hackenberg buried a stone in his lot that measured twelve feet in length, five feet in width, and four feet in thickness, having in it nearly nine cubic yards. Frank thinks it would compare favorably with the largest ones the ancients used in the construction of their buildings.

Last week workmen sawed up a monster willow tree on the farm of George Wert which measured nine feet in diameter. This giant was blown over last summer when the cyclone passed through this valley. Had the tree not been hollow the men would have met some difficulty in getting a saw large enough.

THE influence of paper-covered literature is plainly seen in the case of William Blunck, aged fourteen, and Thomas Luvienne, aged fifteen, of Chicago, who have been sentenced to forty years in the penitentiary. They "held up," murdered and robbed Albert Eckroth on the street in that city on the night of May 15, 1892. Each will be over fifty years old, should he live, when he is liberated, unless pardoned, an age when most men begin to enjoy the fruits of their industry. Paper covered books poisoned their minds and caused them to sacrifice more than they can now realize. It is said that their extreme youth saved them from the death penalty but they might as well have been hung for all they will get out of life.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

Horse Collars.

A complete line of horse collars at Boozer Bros., from 75 cents up. Fine tock and large assortment on hand.

ARE WE GOOD?

Penns Valley Noted for Its Many Churches, and More in Contemplation.

In Penns Valley, from Centre Hall down to Woodward, a distance of nineteen miles, with an average width of three miles, there are about fifty churches. What other country dictriet, of equal extent and population, shows up as well? and these churches are all in good condition, many of them recently built. Then there are a few more in contemplation. These churches have an average seating capacity of about 300 or say an aggregate of 15,000. The population of this territory is about 10,500, hence if every man, woman and child embraced in this territory were to go to these churches every Sabbath, there would still be room to seat 4500 more. But not half of the actual population is ever found in church at any one time.

The people could get along just as well with half as many churches, and there would still be seating to spare. There being so many denominations accounts for so many churches. We could get along quite as well, with as good chances for Heaven, if there were only half as many denominations. Then there would be larger congregations and the ability to support a better class of ministers and at less expense. To keep up all these churches is quite a burden to some congregations, and two, merged into one, could carry the load easier, have abler preachers and more frequent services.

What is to hinder protestants from getting to Heaven if all belonged to one church? Surely two would be division enough, and one more than the scripture calls for. When a theologian gets a new idea or notion on some unessential religious tenet, he thinks a new sect must be founded, that all other churches are wrong, and his cranky notion alone will lead to the right way—and up starts a sickly sect.

All the unessentials could be tolerated in one church, if upon the fundamentals—the Lord Jesus Christ—the Christian has built his faith.

No invited guest will remain away from a banquet because there is something on the bill of fare he don't like. The substantials are there too, and that's all he wants, and he can let the side dishes alone, nor need he care if his neighbor orders a dish that is not to his own liking, and he would be counted a fool to raise a row about it at the banquet.

ACCORDING TO Allison D. Fitch, of Brooklyn, N. Y., gambling in what is known as our best society has taken a firm hold in eastern circles. Women particularly have become a prey to this prevalent mania, and play with audacity and skill. Many a dollar is won and lost at the regularly occurring card parties. A gentleman not long ago, after playing a quiet game with some society ladies one evening, left a check large enough to pay for a nice little trip to Europe. Several women have placed a great deal of money to their credit in banks through their skill in poker playing. This shows the rottenness of the apologies made in behalf of private card parties, which are blighting the Church and are rapidly becoming a destructive nuisance in society and a curse to the land.

We have received a copy of the New York Musical Monthly, one of the brightest and best musical monthlys published, containing popular and classical music. Printed on full size paper and equal in every respect to high priced music. It is the cheapest monthly that can be bought anywhere. The contents of the March number are: "All in a Garden Fair;" "By Normandie's Blue Hills;" "Constancy;" "Too Late;" "Still as the Night;" all songs; "Blossoms of June," waltz; "Dance of the Hoodoos," "Valse Aragonaise," all instrumental music. The price is 15 cents a copy or $1.50 a year. It is published by Richard A. Saalfield, 794, 796, and 798 Tenth ave., New York.

GOVERNOR PATTISON is talked of as the probable candidate of his party next year for Mayor of Philadelphia. He is just the sort of a man the Quaker City people need in the executive chair to straighten out the kinks of that misgoverned town, and if he will accept the nomination there is little or no doubt of his election. Governor Pattison is a man of strong parts, but the characteristic the people admire most is his penchant for going straight ahead and doing his duty regardless of the curs that bark at his heels.

——When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

THE DUBBS FACTION OUSTED.

Illinois Supreme Court Decides the Evangelical Church War in Favor of Eberites.

The Illinois supreme court in a lengthy opinion per curiam, absolutely settled the Evangelical church war by ousting the Dubs faction bodily and holding that the Indianapolis general conference was the only lawful body and that its adjudications and findings regarding the division in the church was final and binding. The opinion has been looked forward to with great interest, not only in the state of Illinois, but in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon and Iowa, where splits have been organized in the church.

The case at hand, and the one upon which the supreme court passed, is that of Huzzar vs Schweiker from Chicago, and the supreme court's opinion is practically in accord with that of Judge Shepard and the appellate court. The trouble grew out of a charge of immorality being preferred against Bishop Dubs, who forthwith seceded from the church proper and established what he claimed was the real church. While posing as the head and founder of this rival ecclesiastical body he named the Rev. Mr. Huzzar to preside over the worshipers at St. John's Evangelical church at Chicago.

It is estimated that about 100,000 of the church members in all the sections of the country professed faith to the Dubs Diocese. Meanwhile Bishop Esher appointed the Rev. Schweiker to see to the destinies of the Chicago church in question. The two clergymen, both proceeded to assume the pastorate and a lawsuit followed, on the result of which hinged the fate of Bishop Dubs.

It is said that there are more than a hundred similar cases pending throughout the United States, which the decision will directly affect. In Chicago there are twelve Evangelical churches.

DOING LITTLE.

The state legislature has passed only four or five bills, that have reached the governor thus far, and those are acts that are of no special consequence. No one should find fault with our statesmen at Harrisburg for this, for we take it that the fewer laws they pass the greater service they are rendering. We need no more laws, until the lawyers know all about the laws we do have.

What will be done about the road law is hard to tell.

We think nothing.

That there will be no fence law, now or in the future, we think is a settled matter.

Tinkering with the license question is now going on, what it will amount to is hard to opine. We think however, let it be what it will, men will continue to get drunk.

The bill extending the Saturday half-holiday to the entire year has passed the State senate, and is likely to pass the house and become a law. It has been urged on the legislature by the bankers and bank clerks of the State. The custom of making Saturday a half-holiday during the heated term has been generally approved. In Massachusetts and New York Saturday is a half-holiday throughout the year, and the indications are we will have it in this state. Large mercantile establishments will probably follow the example of the banks. There is an undoubted tendency toward a greater relaxation of business hours in our cities. In the country towns and large boroughs the spirit of competition is keener, and in most places the stores are kept open until eight or nine o'clock.

One and a Half Mills Per Dollar.

The unsecured creditors of G. W. Delamater get 1½ mills on the dollar.

The unsecured creditors of G. B. Delamater get 14 7-10 mills on the dollar and those of T. A. Delamater get 2 8-10 mills on the dollar.

Crawford county gets $4007,63 on its claim of $48,000 and the state gets $7582,80 on its deposit of $104,000. This latter sum, however, goes to the bondsmen of the state Treasurer who made good the loss to the state when it occurred.

Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to make the maximum punishment for the first conviction for murder in the second degree twenty years. This will be an improvement in the law, since jurors, through the mistaken sentiment of some members, juries often refuse to find in the first degree when deliberate and coldblooded murder is clearly proved. Twelve years is far too little for such criminals.

THE LATEST news from Maine is that the Democrats have swept the town of Eastport. Gosh, it must have been a dirty place, but now it got swept.

WE LEAD THE WORLD.

Mr. Frederick E. Seward, of New York, editor of the *Coal Trade Journal* has published his annual book of valuable information relative to coal production, prices, transportation, etc., both at home and abroad. It contains many facts of great interest, not only to the trade but to the general public.

Great Britain is credited with an output of upward of 85,000,000 gross tons per annum, while Germany produces 90,000,000 gross tons, and the United States has a yearly product of 140,000,000 gross tons. The coal area of this country is estimated at 192,000 square miles, of which 120,000 can be profitably worked at present. Its coal area is more than three times that of the rest of the world combined.

The output in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, the largest single source of supply in the country, keeps up its proportion of the whole, shipping in 1892, 41,893,329 gross tons, as against 40,448,336 tons in 1891. The last year was one of the most important in the history of the anthracite coal trade. The tonnage was the largest in its history, and the price also ranged much above that of recent years. The bituminous coal trade grows in proportion as the motive power of the railways of the country is augmented, and it must ever remain the steam fuel of nearly every part of the country and the domestic fuel of a wide area, while anthracite is for domestic uses in the eastern and Middle States and to a degree in a portion of the central west.

Shipments of Alabama coal to gulf ports as well as to foreign ports are increasing encouragingly. Those districts in Central Pennsylvania which send coal to the seaboard, have found an increased demand in the last year. In Ohio, Illinois and other Central States the output was larger last year and prices were better for the producer. In Indiana there was an increased output, and some of the coal brought large advances over the preceding year's value. A comparison shows an average gain of 20 cents a ton.

MORE NEW STATES PROPOSED.

The proposition to create a new State out of the eastern part of Washington, the northern part of Idaho and a portion of Nevada, with Spokane as the capital, will meet with little encouragement from the country at large. The decay of Nevada in population and wealth shows the danger of undue haste in erecting new States. The movement for the proposed states contemplates the extinction of Nevada by dividing the rest of it between Idaho, California and Utah. Simultaneously with this effort an agitation is going on for the creation of a new state out of the lower part of California. This project has aroused intense opposition in Central and Northern California, and as these sections contain the largest share of the population of the state the movement is doomed to overwhelming defeat if put to popular vote.

What to Read.

If you are down with the blues, Psalm xxvii.

If there is a chilly sensation about the heart, read Revelation iii.

If you don't know where to look for the month's rent, read Psalm xxxvii.

If you feel lonesome and unprotected, read Psalm xci.

If the stovepipe has fallen down and the cook has gone off in a pet, put up the pipe, wash your hands and read Jas. iii.

If you find yourself losing confidence in men, read I. Cor. xiii.

If people pelt you with hard words, read John xv.

If you are getting discouraged about your work, read Psalm cxxvi and Gal. vi: 7-9.

If you are all out of sorts, read Heb. xii.

If you wish to have all the important local and general news, read the CENTRE REPORTER.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping coughs, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

ON TUESDAY Carter H. Harrison was chosen mayor of Chicago by a majority of 19,000 and the entire Democratic ticket elected by majorities ranging from 16,000 to 19,000.

ALL THE telephone patents expiring by 1894, we may look forward to cheaper telephone service and an end to a monopoly that has squeezed millions out of the business community.

THE GENERAL creditors of Delamater & Co. are getting five cents on the dollar. That is something better than nothing.

Harmonizing the Farmer.

The *Patriot* says: The bill to change the manner of selecting the members of the state board of agriculture has been materially amended by both senate and house committees of agriculture. The original bill gave each grange, without regard to the number of its members, three delegates to the county convention which in turn elected the member of the state board. The amended bill provides that to be entitled to elect one delegate the grange must have at least ten members and that if it has more than thirty-three members it shall be entitled to an additional delegate for each thirty-three in excess of the requirements for the first delegate. It is understood that this provision is not in accordance with the wishes of the grangers who have preferred the original plan of three delegates from each organization. It is, however, regarded as much better, inasmuch as it gives each organization a representation in proportion to its membership.

The bill also provides that in order to secure a representation in the county convention the grange must have been in existence at least one year previous to the date of the county convention. This amendment will prevent the formation of "mush-room" organizations for the purpose of controlling the convention according to the plans adopted by Congressman Jack Robison in arranging for the state Republican league convention at Scranton.

The bill as amended by the senate committee provides that all organizations sending delegates shall certify under oath as to the number of members in the organization, and that it was organized at least one year previous to the date of holding the convention. Another amendment makes it obligatory upon the officers of the local organizations to furnish the secretary of the state board of agriculture with duplicate copies of all certificates of election intended for the county convention. Considered as a whole the amendments are not just what was wanted by the grange committee, who originated the bill, but it is claimed that as they are all in the interest of justice and fairness it is presumed that they will stand.

Don't Want a Jew.

They are getting things down fine in Vienna. The action of the anti-Semites in Vienna in protesting against the appointment of Max Judd to be United States Consul-General there, is regarded at the State department as not entirely consistent, in view of the fact that Mr. Julius Goldschmidt, the present Consul-General at Vienna, whom Mr. Judd was nominated to succeed, is also a Jew. It is asserted elsewhere, however, that while Mr. Goldschmidt is of Hebrew birth, he does not practice the Jewish faith. Even granting this last statement, it is said that President Harrison, sent Mr. Goldschmidt to Vienna in the belief that he was a Jew, and no objection was made to his assumption of his duties as Consul-General.

Wonder if these Viennians know there once was a Jewish embassador called Jesus Christ.

Easter Amusement.

Nearly ten thousand children, with a few more thousands of mothers, big sisters, aunts, and nurses, took part in the annual Easter Monday egg-rolling in the White House grounds. The weather was delightful, and the youngsters enjoyed themselves in egg-rolling games, and eating. Many prominent people came to see the unique sight, which Mrs. Cleveland and baby Ruth, with a party of friends, also enjoyed from the balcony of the mansion. The President, too, was not indifferent to the gayety. He left his desk several times to gaze from his office window on the lively scene, and at one o'clock, the hour of his regular Monday reception, he received several hundred of the children with their attendant guardians, in the East room.

For a number of years I have been subject to violent attacks of inflammatory rheumatism which generally lasted about two months. On the first of this month I was attacked in the knee and suffered severely for two days, when I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it relieved me almost instantly. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it to those who are similarly afflicted everywhere.—R. D. WHITLEY, Martindale, N. C., Feb. 1888. Mr. Whitley is a very prominent man in this place and his disease was very widely known as he suffered such severe pain. W. M. HOUSTON & Co., Merchants, Martindale, N. C. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

ARE THE American people losing their patriotism—Yankee Doodle is not played as often as it used to be. The Republic is in danger.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE NEWS.

The Mersson roller mill in Newton, Iowa, was destroyed by fire. Loss $45,000.——At McCarty's saw mill, near Pueblo, Col., the boiler exploded with great force. Charles Languame, the engineer, was blown over one hundred feet and instantly killed. J. M. Hardin was seriously injured and two men slightly hurt. The mill is a total wreck.——The five five-story buildings, Nos. 129 to 137 North Front street, Philadelphia, owned and occupied by the Weikel & Smith Spice Company, were partially destroyed by fire. Loss $75,000; covered by insurance.——Peter Bloom, aged fifty-two, who made a fortune in the Bradford oilfields during the oil excitement, committed suicide in Sunbury, Pa. Bloom was injured in the head several months ago and has since been subjected to fits of insanity.——Mrs. MacKenzie, the widow of the late Premier of Canada, died in Toronto.——William B. Van Dyke, twenty-six years of age, a native of Cincinnati, is locked up at police headquarters in New York, for the forgery of his employer's name to a $1,000 check which he had cashed for him and then lost the money upon the horses.——A dynamite explosion near Ætna, Pennsylvania, caused the death of one quarryman and the serious injury of two others.——James Rose, a bootblack fifteen years of age, and Wm. Nogel, a baker's helper of the same age, engaged in a quarrel in Paterson, N. J. Nogel picked up a heavy stick and beat the bootblack into insensibility, and badly fractured his skull. Rose was removed to the hospital in a dying condition.——Internal Revenue Collector Klein seized the brewery of Philip Klein & Son, in Philadelphia.

A typewriter company, with a capital of $20,000,000, has been formed, and articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J.——Mrs. Adeline Townsend, the wife of the wealthy New York importer, R. H. L. Townsend, who had been isolated for two weeks in her residence, No. 4237 Madison avenue, while ill of typhus fever, died there. Mrs. Townsend's case is noted as being the first instance for some years of a typhus fever patient in New York being treated at home.——The last of the five million World's Fair souvenir half dollars was struck off at the mint in Philadelphia. The preparations for the mint exhibit at the Exposition are nearing completion, and it is expected to move the press and cabinet of coins next week.——In accordance with an agreement reached at a meeting held about ten days ago, the wholesale sash, door and blind manufacturers' combine has announced another five per cent. advance in prices. The scarcity in lumber and the great demand for doors and sash caused by the World's Fair are given as the cause.——Daniel Sweeringer, a wealthy stockbreeder of Cherry Fork, O., was waylaid, robbed and killed by highwayman.——John Hill, sentenced to be hanged April 14th, in Camden, N. J., has confessed to the murder of Joseph Dodson. He denies his first story, that he was hired by Reed and Derrickson to commit the crime.——The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons has recommended pardons for "Abe" Buzzard, the notorious Welsh Mountain outlaw, and James S. Dungan, the wrecker of the Bank of America, Philadelphia.——Governor Pattison issued the death warrant of Pietro Buccieri, the Italian who murdered his nurse, a Sister of Mercy, in a hospital in Reading. He will be hanged on June 1st.——Impeachment proceedings will be instituted against the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Public Lands in Nebraska.——President Higginbotham, of the World's Fair managers, issued an address to the public, stating that the Exposition will be opened May 1st, and that every convenience had been provided for the public without extra charge.

Mr. John L. Woods, the well-known banker and philanthropist, of Cleveland, O., died at Augusta, Ga., where he had gone for the benefit of his health.——Norris Nael, formerly of Denison, Tex., where he left a wife and child, meeting Mrs. Mary R. Davis, of Paris, Mo., of whom he was enamored, in Hannibal received a curt refusal to listen to his advances. He drew a revolver, fired twice at the woman, and then fatally shot himself. The woman was not hurt.——Two daring bank burglars, who got $15,000 booty at the Savings Bank at Pawling, N. Y., were arrested.——Stephen Broadwell, one of the most skilful counterfeiters in the country, died in the prison den at the Bellevue Hospital, in New York.——Martha Bell, who for years boasted that she would come back after death and demonstrate the truths of spiritualism, was stricken with apoplexy at her home, in Brooklyn, and died before medical attendance could reach her.——Barney McFadden, a miner living near Leggetts Creek breaker, Pa., murdered his wife and child. The scene in the house when neighbors made the discovery was a terrible one, bearing evidence of an awful struggle on the part of the woman to escape the murderer.——The Rockford express on the Northwestern road crashed into an accommodation train at the Chicago limits, causing a wreck which blocked traffic on two divisions of the road for three hours. Frank Rister and Frank Christini, passengers on the accommodation train, were seriously injured and were removed to the company's dispensary.

Ricardo Gonzalez, an Italian residing at Hallowell, Me., gave two of his children oil of chenapodium in mistake for medicine and they died in a couple of hours. The father then attempted suicide.——The Chicago and Northwestern and other Western railroads are discharging men who are members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.——The coal miners' strike in the Monongahela Valley ended, and three thousand men returned to work.——The Massachusetts Socialist Labor party's state convention nominated Patrick O'Neill, of Boston, for governor, and a complete state ticket.

Cotton factors of St. Louis issued an address to the trade, urging united action of factors toward dictating values.——The North American Canal Company, which proposes a new waterway from Canada to New York, was incorporated at Ottawa.——A meeting of prominent Hebrews was held in Chicago to arrange a program for proposed Hebrew representation before the World's Fair Auxiliary Congress.——The Coney Valley Bank at Coney, Kan., was robbed of $4,000.——Horace C. Donoghue, a Chicago publisher, whose wife had been reading to him an account of Elliott F. Shepard's death, cut his throat in her presence.

AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND

Cleveland Honors His Former Secretary of State.

Appointments Made in the Various Bureaus.

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, will be ambassador to the Court of St. James, his appointment having been sent to the Senate and immediately confirmed. The full list of nominations is as follows:

State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States—James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to Chile; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio, (now secretary of legation at Japan), to Japan.

To be consuls of the United States—L. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ont.; Harrison S. Williams, of Missouri, to Vera Cruz; M. P. Pendleton, of Maine, to Pictou; Theodore M. Stephan, of Illinois, to Annaberg; William T. Townes, of Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, to Bradford; Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris.

Interior—John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant secretary of the Interior, vice Cyrus Russey, resigned.

Treasury—Henry J. Hathaway, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the District of Aroostook, Me. Walter Goddard, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the District of Fairfield, Conn.

Justice—Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, to be solicitor-general, vice Charles H. Aldrich, resigned. John I. Hall, of Georgia, to be assistant attorney-general, vice George H. Shields, resigned.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD.

Mr. Bayard is deceded from a race of statesmen, and his history during his lifetime is closely allied with the history of his country. He was born at Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1828, and, although his early training was for a mercantile life, he later studied and adopted the profession of law and entered the bar in 1851. In 1853 he first assumed office, that of United States district attorney for Delaware, but resigned in 1854. He succeeded his father, James C. Bayard, in the United States Senate in 1869, and served three consecutive terms with great distinction, holding places on leading committees and being one of the recognized heads of the Democratic party in the body.

In 1855 he resigned his Senatorial seat to become Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet, and while acting in that capacity was called upon to deal with some extremely knotty and difficult diplomatic problems, among which was the Bering Sea question, which for the first time became an issue during his administration. Since his retirement from the Cabinet, Mr. Bayard has engaged in the practice of law.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

A List of the Foreign Vessels that will Take Part.

The Navy Department has received a communication from the British Government stating that it will be represented at the naval review by the following vessels, under command of Vice Admiral J. O. Hopkins, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the North American Station.

The Blake will be the flagship of the British fleet, Captain M. DeV. Hamilton.

Magicienne, belonging to the North American Squadron, commanded by Captain J. O. Pipon, R. N., C. M. G.

Tartar, belonging to the North American Squadron, commanded by Commander H. L. Fleet.

Partridge, belonging to the North American Squadron, commanded by Commander N. Y. Macalester.

Australia, from Mediterranean Station, commanded by Captain S. E. Holland.

The Netherlands—Vanspeyk, frigate, first-class.

Germany—Two armored cruisers, Kaiservir, Augusta and cruiser Seeadler.

Argentine Republic—One cruiser, Ninth of July, Admiral Enrique Howard commanding.

Russia—First-class armored cruisers, Dimitri do Skoi, General Admiral, and corvette Rynda.

Vice Admiral Kozenkoff will be in command.

Two or three other ships will leave Cronstadt when the ice yields.

Spain—Cruisers Reina Regente, Infanta Isabel and gunboat Espana.

Brazil—Ironclad Aquidam and cruisers Republica and Triadets.

Uruguay—Libertad (probable.)

France—Arethuse, Hussard and Jean d'Arc.

Italy—Cruisers Etna, Bausan, Dogali and probable transport Eridino.

Rear Admiral Magnglioro will be in command.

Venezuela and Hayti will send vessels, but their names have not been forwarded.

Greece, Roumania, Servia, Turkey, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Peru, Chile, Mexico, Denmark, Ecuador, Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Belgium, Portugal and China have notified the Department that they will not send vessels.

Advices received so far indicate that about 30 foreign vessels and 14 of our own will participate in the demonstration.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAID.

The San Domingo President Blows Open a Bank Vault.

The Clyde Line steamship Saginaw arrived in New York from San Domingo. The passengers bring news of the arrest of the President of San Domingo by French naval officers in San Domingo City.

According to the story, the President had taken $62,000 from a French bank, the manager of which called upon the two French cruisers lying in the harbor to prevent the escape of the President to Monte Cristo, wither he was about to start to quell an insurrection.

The President's sudden descent upon the bank was the outcome of a legal suit between him and some of the French residents involving the payment of money. The case was sent to a higher court for judgment, but apparently this was delayed too long to suit the President. So he ordered out his militia with instructions to seize whatever French gold they could find. The soldiers proceeded to the bank on March 14th, bore down the doors and blew open the vaults and carried off $62,000 in cash.

The French commander on the cruisers was apprised of the outrage and sent an armed force ashore and captured the President as he was about to proceed to Monte Cristo, a place on the Dominican and Haitian borders. The President was held in custody and word was sent to France regarding the affair. Another French cruiser is on its way to San Domingo City with instructions as to how the case shall be disposed of. An indemnity of $100,000 was at first demanded, but this demand was withdrawn pending the arrival of the next French mail.

WORK AND WORKERS.

An annual convention of the five consolidated orders of railroad employees was held in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The trainmen of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad have made a demand for a ten per cent. increase in wages.

The railroads centreing in Chicago have decided to continue indefinitely the organization of the General Managers, as the labor situation is regarded as still uncertain.

The 170 weavers employed by the Johnson Manufacturing Company, at North Adams, Massachusetts, have struck for more pay, and consequently the whole mill, employing 400 hands has been shut down.

The General Manager of the Ann Arbor Road, at Toledo, has issued an order inviting the old men to return to work. The new men will not be discharged save for cause, but as fast as vacancies occur the old men will be given positions.

A Despatch from Albuquerque, New Mexico, says that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is having a fight with the Brotherhood of Railroad Employes, who are said to be trying to "tie up" the road. The company is supported by the order of Railway Conductors. The trouble arose over the demands of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes for the reinstatement of some of the discharged men.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has addressed a circular to the Trade and Labor Unions of America urging them to join in making a united protest against the proposed treaty between the United States and Russia. All unions are requested to send resolutions of protest to the President, the Secretary of State, the Senate and to the newspapers throughout the country.

A committee of non-union employing printers of Washington, headed by Edward Clarke, called on President Cleveland and handed him a petition signed by non-union printers of Washington, asking him to recognize non-union men in his selection of Public Printer, and protesting against the effort made by a delegation of union printers, headed by Congressman Amos J. Cummings, to induce Mr. Cleveland not to appoint C. W. Edwards, of Delaware, to the office, on the ground that he is not a union man.

A LIFE PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

He Told the Officers Stories of Buried Treasure and Poisoned Them.

R. C. Irving Latimer, serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich., escaped in a sensational manner.

At 11.30 o'clock Maurice T. Gill, night keeper at the prison, and Latimer took lunch together in the hall-master's office. It was against the rules for Gill to take a convict out of his cell, but Latimer had been telling Gill that there was $2,600 buried on an island in the State of Rhode Island, where Latimer's father lived when Irving was thirteen years old. Gill was taken with this story and had Latimer out to lunch every night to give him details. Gill expected to leave prison in three weeks.

Latimer had been in the habit of taking up a cup of chocolate nearly every night to Gate-keeper Haight for his midnight lunch. At lunch Latimer carried up a glass of lemonade to Haight instead of chocolate and Haight died in twenty minutes after drinking it. Gill also drank of the lemonade and was attacked with spasms almost instantly. He gave Latimer the keys that he might go for the prison physician, but the prisoner, instead of going for help, unlocked the door of the guard-room, passed through the gates and was free.

When Latimer escaped he had neither coat nor hat and it is believed impossible that he can escape. The prison authorities offered a reward for Latimer, dead or alive, and officers are scouring the country. It is reported that he has been run to bay in the woods near Concord.

Latimer brutally murdered his own mother at Jackson on the night of January 24th, 1889. His trial lasted twenty days and was very sensational. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

FOILED IN THEIR PLOT.

How a Train was Saved from Destruction by Wreckers.

A well arranged plan for robbing one of the many outgoing trains was nipped in the bud at St. Louis, and all of the would-be robbers, save one, are now under arrest.

One James F. Gesney, alias John Lowe, alias Huntington, alias Roland H. Gana, his mistress, Miss Minnie Myers, alias Minnie Lowe: Louis Lutz, alias Louis Kinderlinger; Clark Goodwin, John Reed and Robert Wethered, met in a South Fourth street saloon, and formulated a plan to rob one of the Saturday night out-going trains. Gesney, who was captain of the party, was to furnish three sticks of dynamite ready for use, and the other members of the party were to procure revolvers and sacks in which to carry away the plunder. Each did his part, and was ready to meet at the saloon at six o'clock as agreed upon.

Wethered, however, weakened at the last moment and called upon the police officials and gave away the whole scheme. As the different persons involved approached the saloon they were put under arrest.

A search of the home of the Myers woman, on Clark avenue, disclosed the guns and the dynamite that were to be used. On being arrested, all the parties confessed that they were intending to rob either the Iron Mountain train near the Jefferson Barracks or the Frisco express at a point about ten miles from the city. The parties are under twenty-five years of age, and Wethered and Goodwin claim to be from Texas.

The others are local toughs. Wethered cannot be found, but it is believed he was allowed to go after confessing the details of the plot.

COOL BANK ROBBERS.

Two Men Take $4000 From a Coffeyville, Kas., Bank and Get Away.

A daring bank robbery occurred at Caney Kas., a small town eight miles south of Coffeyville. The bank robbed was the Caney Valley, the only institution of the kind in the place, and the robbers secured $4000.

The men, who were recognized as the notorious Henry Starr, and a man named Newcomb, entered the bank unmasked and, covering the employes with their revolvers, demanded all the money on hand. The employes complied and handed over all of the bank's cash, about $4000. Coolly placing the money in bags with which they had provided themselves and warning the bankers that they would meet instant death should they give the alarm, the men backed out of the bank, mounted their horses and were soon on their way toward the Indian Territory.

A train on the Northern Pacific Railroad ran into a street car at Oshkosh, Wis. Two of the passengers of the car were seriously injured.

Secretary Morton has discharged forty-seven and furloughed 121 employes of the Bureau of Animal Industry, thus saving $10,550 a month.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Governor Pattison signed the pardons of Abe Buzzard and James S. Dungan.

In view of the law allowing members of the Legislature to draw an additional salary for days in excess of 100 required by the session, State Treasury Morrison has established a new precedent in refusing to pay out any such sum till the session is ended.

For refusing to answer charges against him and barring out his presiding elder, Rev. Lewis Mattson, of East Conshohocken, was expelled from the Heavenly Recruits Association.

Peter Arnold, a farmer of Coney township, while driving a heavy-laden four-horse team was thrown from his seat astride one of the animals by the driving rein breaking. The wheels of the heavy wagon passed over his head and arm. He was not rendered unconscious and was able to walk half a mile, when he suddenly lost consciousness and died in a few hours. Death was due to a fracture of the skull.

Peter Bloom, a wealthy farmer, who resided about four miles from Sunbury, committed suicide by shooting himself in the left side. He was a batchelor, 52 years old, and made a fortune at Bradford during the oil excitement. Several months ago he fell and injured his head, and since that time was partially deranged.

Yeron Tavlic, a Russian, died from the effects of a terrible fall down the shaft of the Glenwood mine, Scranton. His drop was sixty-five feet. Both of his arms and legs were broken and he was injured internally.

The post office at Irwin was entered and looted by thieves.

Father John F. Loughran, of the Norristown Catholic Church, allowed a division of the Ancient Order of Hiberians to attend church in a body despite the supposed rigid rule of his church forbidding such a practice.

The new Fitz Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at South Bethlehem was dedicated with interesting services.

The Berks court has refused to grant the application of petitioners to incorporate Friedensburg into a borough.

Charles Hutchins, of Great Bend, died in Moses Taylor's Hospital, Scranton, from injuries sustained upon the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

A statement filed shows that it cost the taxpayers of Maxatawney Township the sum of $1100 to make the public highways passable when drifted shut by snow storms.

The body of an unknown man was found on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Lofty. He had evidently been run down by the midnight express train. The only thing found upon him that may lead to his identification was a photograph of a woman and two children.

The Fow Rapid Transit bill was reported favorably to the House by the Committee on City Passenger Railways.

Judges Magee and Porter, sitting as the Allegheny County License Court ruled that setting out free lunches was against the law, and declared they would refuse licenses to all who made that a feature of their business.

Mrs. John Taylor, while carrying her three-year-old daughter in her arms tried to board a train at Spring Mills and both were thrown under the wheels, the child dying of its injuries.

Chas. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Hospital, has drawn up a bill for presentation to the Legislature, which makes a saving of $90,000 in the caring for the insane by the State.

Edward L. Hackett, a patroled prisoner of the State Reformatory at Huntingdon, presented a forged check for $275 on the Huntingdon First National Bank, and was arrested.

The bill making it compulsory on school directors or controllers to furnish books and other school supplies free of cost, passed third reading in the House.

The police of Shamokin will arrest several men soon who are believed to have murdered the mine boss at Natalie Colliery some time ago.

Barney McMahon, a dissolute miner living at Scranton, has been arrested charged with murder.

District Attorney Franklin, of Lancaster County, conducted an investigation into the allegations of corruption and bribery in connection with the management of the county prison.

The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce held a meeting that was addressed by Professor T. P. Roberts, in advocacy of the proposed canal between the Ohio, at Pittsburg and Lake Erie.

The Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church at Scranton, was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The City Controller of Media reported to Councils that most of the city officials keep their accounts so carelessly as to make auditing impossible.

The Lehigh Valley Traction Company and the Philadelphia & Allentown Electric Trunk Railway Company obtained rights in Allentown streets.

Bethlehem Councilmen want to elect their own presiding officer, and at the order of the Court, Chief Burgess Kempsmith must explain why he acts in that capacity.

Court at Reading granted a preliminary injunction against the projected lease of the street railways to the Reading Traction Company.

A GIANT IN HIS GRAVE.

The Massive Coffin Had to Be Lowered With a Derrick.

The funeral of Joseph Taverner, better known as Uncle "Joe," the giant shoemaker, of Rahway, N. J., took place on Thursday.

The body was encased in a casket 32 inches wide, 22 inches deep, and 6 feet 6 inches long.

An improvised derrick was erected to lower the body to its final resting place.

Spruce leads in the lumber cut of Maine in 1892, the amount of this wood cut being 493,811,627 feet. Pine comes next with 20,330,723 feet. Of hemlock, the cut was 73,257,248 feet, of cedar 42,504,701 feet, and of hardwoods 3,177,147, a total of 710,081,345 feet.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

Honest George, 2.14¼, will be seen fighting for the money in his class again this year.

Monbars, 2.11¼, will go back into George Starr's stable after a season in the stud.

Matt Maloney thinks he will have one of the sensational campaigners this year in Manager, 2.09¼, by Nutwood.

The Wallace Year Book rejects 265 records which the National and American Trotting Associations accept.

Egyptian Prince, by El Mahdi, 2.25½, out of Egyptienne, 2.18, by Mambrino King, is in training at Milpitas, Cal.

Horace Landon, of Eden Center, N. Y., has a promising colt by Fieldmont, out of the dam of Fanny Wilkes, 2.24¼.

Nutwood now is 23 years of age, and takes his daily jogs and is as full of life as any of his youngsters that are taking their lessons.

Hokeby, the two-year-old pacer by Director, 2.17, out of Lily Stanley, 2.17¼, s said to have paced a quarter in 31 seconds recently.

Bonnie Doon, the dam of Czar, 2.12¼, has passed the most of her life engaged in doing farm work. She has been bred to Russia again.

L. A. Davis will campaign Roy Wilkes, 2.07¼, this season and will enter him in the $10,000 free-for-all pacers at Washington Park.

Pulverized air-slacked lime, well rubbed into the coat a couple of times, is recommended as a certain destroyer of lice upon colts or horses.

Speaking of prices, I. V. Baker, of Comstocks, N. Y., says: "Maud S. only brought a little over $200, but the sale was worth a quarter of a million to Woodburn."

J. E. Turner has taken charge of Nyanza, 2.30, by Quartermaster; and Nutshell, by Bayonne Prince, two four-year-old fillies handled last year by W. E. Weeks.

The dam of the Jewett Farm sire, Bonnie Boy, was killed by a rattle snake when that horse was but a few weeks old, and like his illustrious grandsire, George Wilkes, he was brought up on a bottle.

The black gelding Midnight, 2.18¼, by Peacemaker, died at Lakeland Farm, Wickliffe, O., early this winter. He was owned by John D. Rockefeller and was turned out in 1892. At the time of his death he was 20 years old.

The two living foals produced by the old pacer, Buffalo Girl, 2.12½, to the cover of Jerome Eddy, are both trotters, as is also the one she produced to Red Wilkes. This spring she will produce one by Direct, 2.05½. Will it pace or trot?

The stallion Highland Gray, 2.28, one of the representative sires of the Black Hawk family, died at the home of his owner, G. H. Davis, Hubbardston, Vt., last week. Highland Gray was the sire of five 2.30 performers, and of the dam of one. He was by Darkey, dam by Vermont Hambletonian and made his record in 1877.

E. D. Wiggin last year measured Martha Wilkes' stride, with these results; Travelling at a 2.20 gait her stride was seventeen feet; at a 2.17 gait, seventeen feet six inches; at 2.09 gait, eighteen feet six inches; at a 2.07 gait, nineteen feet; at a 2.02 gait, nineteen feet six inches, and at a 1.48 gait, twenty-two feet.

It is very common for men to yell "Whoa!" when they approach a horse, especially in the stable after dark. The custom arises from a desire to let the horse know what is approaching, so he won't kick. The object of speaking is a laudable one, but the method employed is deplorable and is unwittingly the cause of much annoyance and some accidents. The only way to use the word is to say "Whoa!" when you mean whoa, and to use some other word when something else is meant. Any word can have but one meaning to a horse, and if more than one idea is associated with it the horse is confused, and not knowing wisat is meant, he does not obey.

Drivers should remember that a horse cannot derive nourishment from food or drink while in motion, and these things only cause misery after the momentary gratification of appetite. The strength must be accumulated or fat laid on while at rest, and it is more economical of both to give the horse but little food and only a swallow or two of water frequently while performing its duty.

This must be a "late year" for trotters, for not one has entered the list yet. There were twenty-three new-comers this time last year. In the East digging through ice and snow to find the tracks and thawing out the trotters from their icicle-covered stables is one cause, while in California the row about the registration and the general apathy of owners to "rush in where angels fear to tread" have caused them to keep well outside the "magic circle."—[Horseman.

A simple remedy for scratches, which is said to be very effective, is the following: Boil enough white oak bark to make two gallons of strong juice. In this put one large teaspoonful of sugar of lead and two teaspoonfuls of alum; wash the legs with a cloth or a soft sponge, having the juice warm. In some instances, however, scratches come from a diseased condition of the blood and internal remedies will have to be given in conjunction with the local application.

Found in a Sausage.

A curious find is reported from Florence. A citizen who had just purchased a pound of sausage was filled with joy, on reaching home, to find it wrapped in a letter written by Garibaldi in 1860, and the discovery was considered of sufficient importance to be chronicled in newspapers in Italy and other parts of Europe. The price of that special brand of sausage has since been doubled.—[New York Advertiser.

Rialto, by Setinel Wilkes, dam Cricket, by Cuyler, is expected to pace faster than 2.20 this year.

CABLE SPARKS.

Influenza has appeared in virulent form in the South of Russia.

Mr. Gladstone dined Henry White, secretary of the American legation.

A settlement of the great English cotton strike is said to be near at hand.

Gheorgieff, one of the most active opponents of the Bulgarian government, has been convicted of treason.

James W. Hobbs and Henry G. Wright were convicted of forgery and fraud in connection with the Liberator Building Society.

The British Association of Chambers of Commerce has rejected a resolution approving reciprocal preferential duties with Canada.

At the intercolonial postal conference in Brisbane Australia, a proposition was discussed to lay a cable between Australia and British Columbia.

The Cuban government took formal possession of the two Columbus caravels, Pinto and Nina, which have been escorted across the Atlantic from Spain.

The Russian government has suspended the coinage of silver roubles on private account for the reason that the silver rouble is now cheaper than paper.

The funeral of Jules Ferry occurred in Paris, and was the occasion of a great demonstration, showing the popular regards in which the statesman was held.

The documents submitted by Rector Ahlwardt to prove that Bismarck was in collusion with Jews to rob the empire were examined by a committee of the Reichstag and found to be groundless. There was great excitement in the Reichstag.

The bill to establish parish councils was introduced in the House of Commons. It will bestow the franchise upon women and give the council control of the powers now resting in the vestries relating to secular matters.

Charles De Lesseps, M. Baihaut and M. Blondin were convicted of corruption in connection with the Panama lottery bonds bill and sentenced in Paris. De Lesseps received one year, Blondin two years and Baihaut five years.

DRAWN UNDER A SAW.

Terrible Death of a Mill Worker Near Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Lewis Voorhees, a young man twenty-three years of age, from the neighborhood of Shenandoah Junction, employed by Broze Hendrick at his steam sawmill, Shepherdstown, was almost instantly killed. The young man was in the act of removing a slab from the log, when he was drawn to the saw with violent force, it passing entirely through his groin. Death followed a few minutes afterwards.

The relations between the Presidents of Hayti and San Domingo are strained and trouble is feared between the two countries.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 80	@ $	4 85
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71		74
CORN—No. 2 White	48½		49
Yellow	48		49
Ear Yellow per bri	2 75		2 80
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38		41
Western White	38		42
Mixed	37		38
RYE—No. 2	62		62¼
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50
Good to Prime	15 00		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 00		12 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	9 00		9 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	90	@ $	1 20
No. 2	82½		85
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 40
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 8	@ $	8½
City Cows	8		8½
Southern No. 2	5½		5¾

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	80	@ $	85
Va. Yellow	4 00		4 25
Yams	2 25		3 00
ONIONS	95		1 05

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	10½	@ $	11
Clear ribsides	11		11¾
Bacon sides	12		12¾
Hams	15		15¾
Mess Pork, per bar			20 50
LARD—Crude			13
Best refined			14

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	31	@ $	32
Under fine	30		31
Roll	29		30

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	12¾	@ $	13
N. Y. flats	13		13¾
Skim Cheese	8		11

EGGS.

EGGS—State	14½	@ $	15
North Carolina	14		14½

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	12	@ $	12½
Turkeys	16		17
Ducks, per lb	13		14

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's.	$ 1 50	@ $	1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 50	@ $	5 75
Good to Fair	4 75		5 25
SHEEP	4 00		6 00
Hogs	7 00		7 50

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74¼		74½
RYE—Western	60		64
CORN—No. 2	52½		52¾
OATS—No. 3	38¾		39
BUTTER—State	12		28
EGGS—State	16		17
CHEESE—State	10		12

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73¾		73
CORN—No. 3	49		49½
OATS—No 2	40		41¾
BUTTER—State	29		30
EGGS—Penn. fst	15½		15¾

JOHN G. SAXE ON WISHING.

Of all amusements of the mind,
From logic down to fishing,
There isn't one that you can find
So very cheap as "wishing."
A very choice diversion, too,
If we but rightly use it,
And not as we are apt to do,
Pervert it, and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish indeed—
My purse were somewhat fatter,
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter;
That I might make opinion real,
As only gold can make it,
And break the tyrant's rod of steel,
As only gold can break it.

I wish—that sympathy and love
And every human passion
That has its origin above,
Would come and keep in fashion;
That scorn and jealousy and hate,
And every base emotion,
Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of ocean!

I wish—that friends were always true,
And motives always pure;
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish the bad were fewer;
I wish that persons ne'er forgot
To heed the pious teaching;
I wish that practicing was not
So different from preaching!

I wish—that modest worth might be
Appraised with truth and candor;
I wish that innocence was free
From treachery and slander.
I wish that men their vows would mind,
That women ne'er were woers;
I wish that wives were always kind,
And husbands always lovers.

I wish—in fine—that joy and mirth,
And every good ideal
May come erewhile, throughout the earth,
To be the glorious real;
Till god shall every creature bless
With His supremest blessing,
And hope be lost in happiness
And wishing be possessing.

MY BURGLARY.

The bugle was placed in the holder the horses made a graceful turn and we checked up in front of "The Nugget," the leading hotel of Goldtown, a mining camp at an altitude of some seven thousand feet in the heart of the Rockies, and seventy miles by the nearest stage route from a railroad.

After a supper of mountain trout and game I felt rested. I had come to Goldtown in response to Mr. Furber, the proprietor of the general store of the camp. He wanted a bookkeeper and I had answered his advertisement. My references pleased him; he said "come," and I did so. Mr. Furber called the evening of my arrival. I found him a thorough business man and a gentleman, and to this writing, now more than seventeen years later, I have never had occasion to change my impression. He briefly outlined my responsibilities and placed a comfortably-furnished room over the store at my disposal; thus I was a room ahead, and the store had a night guard.

The day following my arrival I began active duty. The work was abundant, but the associations were pleasant and the mountain air exhilarating; so on the whole I was contented. January the first soon came, and with it a handsome increase of salary. Other Januarys followed with greater cares and liberal remuneration. I made friends, was trusted and was saving money. Mr. Furber consulted me regarding various ventures, and seemed to value my opinions.

More than four years of devotion to my employer's interests had passed, when I was informed that I should take entire charge of the financial affairs of the house, involving the managership. "I have been on the lookout for some time," said Mr. Furber to me, "for some investment for you, William, that would be safe and net large returns. I think I can recommend the 'Turkey-point' mine. I was under the ground yesterday and I find good showings for a wonderful future; they are on a vein now that will assay fully twenty ounces of silver and four and a fraction ounces of gold. There is some book stock yet; I will take all that is left unless you want some of it."

I had implicit confidence in the business sagacity and honor of my employer, and on his recommendation I placed $6,000—all my savings—in the "Turkey-point." Two or three dividends were paid, then the mine "went blind;" the vein was only a pocket of ore that was soon exhausted.

* * * *

As I was making up the cash one night—several thousand dollars, mostly in gold dust, but some coin—the wealth before me called to mind a report I had read that morning of an express messenger who took some $30,000 from Wells, Fargo & Co.

I weighed the gold dust, counted the coin and placed it in the safe, thinking all the while about the express messenger, tracing him to remote parts and imagining him living in luxury. As I was closing the vault-door a mine-owner came in. "Wait a minute," said he; "here is some gold I want to deposit."

I weighed it. "I'll make you a receipt," I said.

"I don't want your receipt, William," and he was away. His manner and tone so expressive of confidence, made me dislike my thoughts of the moment before. I meditated. "Am I too honest to be tempted? Why was I thinking of the express messenger?" I tried not to.

I went to my room by the only stairs that led to the story above, the foot of which began not three feet from the vaults. My room was in the rear, and below my window flowed a mountain stream, at that season, when the snow was melting off the mountain, swelled to some magnitude. "That skiff," I thought, while watching the waters, "is the only one in camp. It is less than forty miles to where the railroad crosses this stream. By horseback the same point cannot be reached under sixty miles." I checked my thoughts in horror; what was I thinking of?

I flung myself in a chair and closed my eyes to evade my invisible companion, the express messenger; but he seemed inseparable. I took a book and tried to read. My eyes alone traced the words; my thoughts ran on: "Furber introduced me into that 'Turkey-point' mine. I lost all I had—his fault. He owes me something." Then I began to count the dust we were storing for mine owners. "The Crystal Rock" has about eight thousand, "Yellow Dirt" about five thousand, the "Silver Moon" between nine and ten; the house owns over twenty thousand, besides the small deposits."

Was I turning thief? Why I was fighting against my thoughts? Do what I would my mind continued to plan.

Many saloons, blacksmith's shops and small mines deposited in the Furber vaults; they were the only secure deposits in the camp. The store of R. I. Furber sold everything from whiskey to mining engines, besides accepting deposits and doing a kind of banking business.

I found, as several days passed, that I was ridiculing the notion of becoming a robber, and at times disgusted with myself for permitting the idea. Then I would think, "Where would have been my destination?" During such speculations I found myself figuring on railroad connections and the number of hours' start I would have, wholly unconscious of the accurate preparations I was completing. When in my mind I was lost to my pursuers in India, I must have experienced some of the true sensations of a criminal. I had calculated minutely my disguises, aliases and business enterprises when far away.

Toward the latter part of July, after business hours one evening, I carefully removed the contents of the grip that had accompanied me to Goldtown and with it in hand crept on tiptoe downstairs. I felt that I was acting like a sneak, and stepped more firmly; my foot touched the broom, it fell and I jumped. The noise of a mouse gnawing made me pause and listen. I crept back up stairs and looked out of my window. The skiff was in its place.

Five minutes later and the well-hung vault door swung noiselessly open. I entered, satchel in hand. I was nervous. I turned the combination too far. I tried again successfully. The match I held burned my fingers. No matter, I knew every hole and corner in the safe, and its contents were soon transferred to my satchel. I locked the safe and closed the vault door, thinking, "The fewer signs I leave behind the more start I'll have." I put the now valuable satchel on the floor and went to my room to take a last look out and see if the way was clear.

I heard a sound below like breaking in a window. I stood frightened. Voices were whispering. I staid motionless at the top of the stairs. I could hear footsteps ascending the stairs. I went to my bed and sat on the edge. Two forms were dimly visible passing my window; then the light of a dark lantern appeared and I was commanded to throw up my hands. The gleam of a pistol made me obey. I was told to come down stairs and open the door or be shot. I walked in front, each arm firmly grasped and the pistol at my head.

The meagre contents of the safe angered them; they swore and threatened and finally bound me hand and foot, leaving me on the office floor, where by painful contortions I succeeded in getting my knife from my pocket and releasing myself. My first move after gaining my feet was to place every grain of gold and coin back in the proper place. The following morning the story I felt justified in telling to hide my guilt made me a hero. I simply related how I cleaned out two burglars single handed.

In the hour of silent reflection after the attempted burglary I awoke to the awful crime I had nearly accomplished. The next evening I sat moodily thinking, alone in my room, when Mr. Furber knocked. He brought his chair beside me and said: "William, it was my fault that you lost your money in 'Turkey-point,' I induced you to go into it. Now I want you to accept an interest in the store. I will feel then that you have been paid."

* * * *

My benefactor has not given much attention to business for some years. Goldtown has grown to a booming city and has two railroads. The general store is a thing of the past. Furber & Company have developed into a banking concern.

The president's work consists of driving down to the bank on pleasant afternoons at about 4.30 with his daughter—she's my wife—and our children. He devotes considerable time telling his grandchildren stories of early times in the Rockies, one of which is how their papa, all alone, kept two robbers from stealing all grandpapa's money.—[Kate Field's Washington.

A Subterranean River.

Rev. Dr. Foster of Boston in his weekly letter to the Chicago Advance, states that there are reasons to suppose that there is an underground river about a hundred feet below ground, running through Massachusetts and Providence and emptying into the sea. It is supposed that this river, whose waters are ice-cold and exceeding pure, starts from the White Mountain region and finds its way through an old ravine dug by a glacier, then filled with gravel and covered over with hard-pan. Water of that ice-cold quality and of great abundance has been found at about the same depth in Providence, in Foxboro and two miles west of Lowell. In two of these cases it is certain that there is a cavity nearly a hundred feet below ground, through which the water flows, for in each case the drill dropped from ten to twenty feet after reaching water and then struck a ledge. If there is this stream of pure cold water traversing our Commonwealth, it will be hard to over-estimate its value to Eastern Massachusetts in years to come, to whom the problem of a pure water supply is one of great difficulty, but of vital importance.

A Giant Oak Cut in Indiana.

An oak tree, six feet in diameter at the butt and fifty-two feet to the first limb, was felled near Castleton, Ind., the other day. Above the first limbs was made a twelve-foot log. It produced 6,000 feet of lumber, and, reckoned by its rings, is 500 years old. It is thought to be the finest specimen of its kind in the country and will likely be taken to the World's Fair.—[St. Louis Republic.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

COLONEL H. W. FEILDEN, in the course of an interesting paper on animal life in East Greenland, contributed to the February number of the Zoologist, suggests, as he has done before, that the musk ox might with advantage be introduced into Great Britain. He sees no reason why it should not thrive on the mountains of the Highlands of Scotland. In the winter season the musk ox is covered with a long-stapled fine wool besides its coat of hair. This wool is of a light yellow color, and as fine as silk. Sir John Richardson states that stockings made from this wool were more beautiful than silk ones. Young musk oxen are very easily reared and tamed, and Colonel Feilden thinks there could not be any great difficulty in catching either old or young in Jameson's Land. The government has lately introduced the reindeer from Russia into Alaska. It would not be a bad idea to try an importation of the musk ox from Greenland.

THE great advance that has been made in the metallurgy of aluminum within the past ten years is one of the most hopeful signs of the application of scientific principles to commercial problems. When one recalls the status of this matter in 1880, when aluminum was but little more than a plaything, and an expensive one at that, and then refers to the present condition of the industry, he is impressed with two considerations. First, that so much has been done to cheapen the processes for the extraction of this metal from its ores, and, second, that in all probability the methods now in use will be discarded before 1900. A great deal of laborious and costly work has been done, and the result is that aluminum can be bought for fifty cents per pound as against $12 in 1886.

THE experiment of the eight-hour day, or rather of making forty-eight hours a week's work, is now being tried in one of the largest iron works in England, the Salford works at Salford, which is a suburb of Manchester. The working hours at these works have heretofore been fifty-three per week, and the reduction is made on an understanding with the men that the output of the works shall not be diminished by this shortening of the hours. The men are to be punctual and energetic, and to save the owners from loss because of this shortening of hours, by greater industry. There is to be no reduction of wages, and if the end of a year finds the experiment successful the forty-eight-hour week will be the permanent arrangement.

THE sugar possibilities of Florida are so great and sugar so important an article to our country that the United States Department of Agriculture has established an experimental station on the shore of East Lake, opposite St. Cloud, to thoroughly investigate the subject. There have been introduced from all parts of the world 80 varieties of cane and their relative merit and adaptability will be thoroughly tested, and every method of cultivation will be applied and the subject most thoroughly treated in every way and the results handed to the people. In order to fully carry out this work a most splendid experimental factory has been built, so that no pains will be spared to make the investigations complete.

IF the present spirit of enterprise continues to manifest itself in Arizona, that Territory's vast tracts of desert land will soon be transformed into one of the chief sources of its wealth. Within a comparatively short time quite a number of irrigation projects have been inaugurated, having for their object the reclamation of districts varying in area from a few thousands to hundreds of thousands of acres. The latest project for which contracts for the construction of reservoirs and canals have already been placed, contemplates bringing into agricultural and horticultural use 300,000 acres in the Gila river valley, and will involve an expenditure of more than $2,000,000.

THE Austrian engineer Werner has patented an invention which bids fair to turn the labor of a stoker, or steamboat fireman from the hardest, ugliest, and most unhealthy sort of toil into a mere child's play occupation. His plan consists in pulverizing bituminous coal and feeding it to the furnaces by means of a pear-shaped "distributor," self-acting, under ordinary circumstances, but withal amenable to the control of the operator. Experiments have proved that coaldust, poured into a strong blaze, will burn almost without a residuum. There will be no raking of ashes and clinkers, next to no smoke, and the apparatus can be worked without approaching the hades of the furnace door.—[Weekly Review.

THE number of sheep and lambs in the United Kingdom in 1892 was 33,642,808, against 29,401,750—five years previously — an increase of 4,241,038 head. The average value, however, is computed at only 21 shillings 1¼ pence in 1892, against 26 shillings 2¼ pence in 1887, and with this loss of 5 shillings 1 pence per head the sheep of Great Britain show a falling off in value of nearly £3,000,000 notwithstanding their increase in numbers!

THE latest development of steam shipbuilding is the whaleback, of American invention. Two steel ships of this type are to be built in England for the American Steel Barge Company. One is to be a steamship and the other a towbarge, with a combined carrying capacity of 9,000 tons. They will be used in the iron ore trade between Cuba and Philadelphia, and are to be ready for their first trip in July next.

THE railroad mileage of Connecticut is greater according to area than any country of Europe except Belgium. Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania have, each of them, a larger trackage to the square mile than Germany, France or Holland and each of the states except Iowa and New York, has a larger relative trackage than Great Britain.

THE following list shows the number of profit-sharing establishments in the different countries: France, ninety-two; Austria, three; Sweden, four; Italy, four; Switzerland, sixteen; Germany, twenty-six; Belgium, five; United States, thirty-five; Portugal, one; Spain, one; England, sixty-four; Denmark, four; Holland, five; Russia, one; which makes a total of 255 in all.

ON a single day recently the Scilly islands sent to English markets ten and a half tons of flowers. This striking fact shows the amazing progress of an industry which was unknown a dozen years ago in the little archipelago. The inhabited islands contain only between three and four thousand acres altogether.

THE SCIENCE OF INSURANCE.

It Had Its Origin in a Problem Suggested by Card Playing.

It is a curious fact that the "doctrine of probabilities," or the scientific basis upon which all insurance rests, had its origin in a game of cards. That is to say, the foundation upon which this great economy depends, and upon which it owes its claims to the confidence and patronage of the community, originated from investigations regarding games of chances. It happened in this way:

About the year 1650 the Chevalier de Mere, a Flemish nobleman, who was both a respectable mathematician and an ardent gamester, attempted to solve the problem of dividing equitably the stakes when a game of chance was interrupted. The problem was too difficult for him, and he sought the aid of the famous Abbe Blaise Pascal, a Jesuit priest, author of "Night Thoughts," and one of the most accomplished mathematicians of any age. Pascal solved the problem, and in so doing enunciated the "doctrine of probabilities," or laws governing so-called chances. Upon this depend not only the laws governing insurance of all kinds, but also the laws governing the motions of planets in space, and, in fact, all astronomical science.

This doctrine or theory Pascal illustrated by the throwing of dice. When a single dice is thrown the chance of turning up an ace is precisely one out of six, or one out of the total number of sides or faces. But if a large number of throws are made, it will be found that each face will be turned up an equal number of times. From this Pascal laid down the proposition that results which have happened in any given number of observed cases will again happen under similar circumstances, provided the numbers be sufficient for the proper working of the law of average.

Thus the duration of the life of a single individual is one of the greatest uncertainties, but the duration, or rate of mortality of a large number of individuals may be predicted with great accuracy by comparison with the observed results among a sufficiently large number of persons of similar ages, occupations and climatic influences.

The Largest Apple Orchard.

The largest apple orchard in the world is to be seen in the wilderness of Koolau, Maui, one of the Hawaiian islands. The forest is of native wild apple trees, which are countless in number and stretch from the sea far up the mountain side. These trees vary from forty to fifty feet in height, and during the harvest season they are covered with fruit of white and red colors. For miles around and up the mountain side and toward the seashore are vast groves of these trees. The crop in these apple orchards which nature has planted so generously in this wild and solitary waste, would fill a fleet of a hundred steamers. The orchard stretches over a country from ten to fifteen miles wide and twenty miles long. Many of these trees bear at least fifty barrels each. The fruit furnishes the traveller excellent repast, appeasing both thirst and hunger. So far as is known, no commercial use can be made of the fruit, from the fact that when ripe it can not be kept for more than four days.

"Getting the Mitten."

The Boston Transcript thus explains the phrase "getting the mitten": One hundred years ago gloves were unknown in the country towns. Mittens were knitted and worn in all families. If a young man going home from singing-school with the young girl of his choice was holding her mittened hand to keep it from getting cold, and took that opportunity to urge his suit, if the offer proved acceptable, the hand would remain. If taken by surprise, an effort to withdraw the hand would leave the mitten. So the suitor would "get the mitten," but would not get the hand. The use of the word "muff," meaning a foolish, blundering person, also has an easy explanation; a stupid youth was said to be a "muff" because, like the article of feminine wear called by that name, he held a woman's hand without squeezing it! The sedate old times were not without their gallantries.

A Missing Island.

Expedition Island is no more. Your map shows it lying on the northwest coast of Australia, about twenty-two miles from the mainland. When it flourished in all its glory, as it has since time of memory, it was a beautiful tract of land, thirteen miles long and one and a half or two miles broad.

A vessel was sailing in those parts quite recently when the officers remarked the absence of the island. The captain ordered that soundings be made. All around thousands of feet of water was found.

Finally, upon observing that there were no signs of breakers on the former site of the island, he ordered that they sail directly across where the island had formerly been. Soundings were again taken, which resulted in finding that the island had only sunk to a depth of forty-eight feet below the surface. It was one of the largest islands on the Australian coast and its sudden subsidence is a mystery.—[St. Louis Republican.

The Tips of Fingers.

Finger prints have long been the bane of neat housekeepers, but it is only of late that these have become a study for the scientific. In France it is the custom to make all criminals impress their finger tips upon an impressionable surface, and in this way give to the officials a sure mark for future indentification. New men are endeavoring to show that the same means may be made valuable in determining race and family. The time may come when knowledge of the finger ends will mean more than ready acquaintance with things.—[Fort Worth Gazette.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

ORNAMENTAL characters are full of weak spots.

THE devil's masterpiece is a drunkard's home.

GOD is disappointed when a Christian is not happy.

A MAN with a bad liver very often has a good heart.

THE nearer men get to God, the more they are tempted.

IF the tongue could kill not many would live to old age.

HELL is as near to the palace as Heaven is to the death bed.

THE man who picks his own cross never gets the right one.

EVERY man in a brass band thinks his horn makes the best music.

NEARLY all Christ's preaching was to the sinners in the church.

THERE is no greater misfortune in life than to have a bad mother.

THE easiest thing for a loafer to do is to find fault with busy people.

IT is a dangerous thing to follow anybody who is not following Christ.

THE diamond has the most sparkle, but window glass does the most good.

WHEN people are hired to do good they quit work as soon as the pay stops.

THE devil has no better helper than the man with a fault-finding spirit.

REAL prayer for a revival never begins until we are willing to work for it.

THE trouble with people who can talk is that they are apt to say too much.

MAN is not banished from God's presence for what he does, but what he is

THE shadow of a misfortune will generally frighten us more than the disaster itself.

UNDERTAKE to prove that there is no hell and every mean man will throw up his hat.

THEY know in Heaven how much religion the rich have by the way they treat the poor folks.

THE world is full of lion fighters, but it is hard to find people who won't run from a hornet.

IF you have the wrong kind of religion in the street cars, you don't have the right kind at church.

DO GOOD as often as you have opportunity, and it will not be your fault if you are not kept busy.

THE religion that is noisy in church is sometimes very quiet in other places where it is more needed.

IF you want God's fire to burn brightly everywhere, see to it that it never goes out in your own heart

THE recording angel never strikes a balance on his books by what is said of a man on his grave stone.

EVERY new acquaintance we make has the power to tell us something we didn't know about ourselves.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

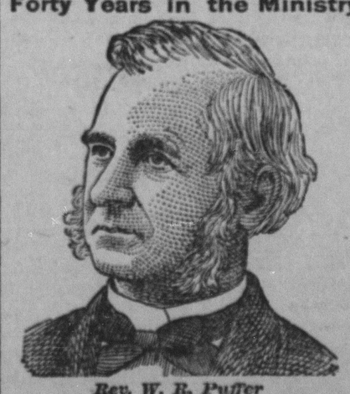
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The more your enemy hates you the harder you can hit him with kindness and love.

I Vote for Hood's

Forty Years in the Ministry



Rev. W. R. Puffer

"Having taken Hood's Sarsaparilla five months I am satisfied it is an excellent remedy. For years I have had **Rheumatism,** afflicting my body, but especially my right arm from elbow to shoulder, so severe I feared

I Should Lose the Use of It.

I felt better soon after I began with Hood's **Sarsaparilla,** and when I had taken 4 bottles the rheumatism entirely left me. I have been a minister of the M. E. Church 40 years, and like many others of sedentary habits have suffered with **Dyspepsia and Insomnia,** but while taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have had a good appetite, food digested well, I gained several pounds and sleep better. I vote for Hood's." REV. W. R. PUFFER, Richford, Vt.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

The nation has no better friend than the mother who teaches her children to pray.

THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

There are no undertakers in Japan.

Noted Physicians

Recommend and Prescribe SWAMP-ROOT.

It Cures the Worst Cases.

"Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a preparation discovered by an old and scientific physician, whose wide experience extending over many years, has given him exceptional advantages for treating diseases successfully. I have prescribed Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root in a great many of the **worst kidney, liver** and **bladder complaints,** and always with the most gratifying results; therefore it affords me great pleasure to most cordially recommend it to suffering humanity and the medical profession, as I feel sure that **it will accomplish all** that is claimed for it in every instance. **It is beyond question the greatest discovery of the day.**"

C. F. Brown, A.M., M.D.
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

SWAMP-ROOT

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if you are not benefited, Druggist will refund to you the price paid.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" and **Consultation Free.**

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
At Druggists, 50c. and $1.00 Size.

"German Syrup"

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble." ®

I AM SO HAPPY!

3 BOTTLES OF S.S.S.

Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the handful. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S. O. H. ELBERT, Galveston, Tex.

S CURES By forcing out germs of disease and the poison as well.
S It is entirely vegetable and harmless.
S Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

Consisting of Dramatic and Humorous Recitations, Plays, &c., can easily be given by home talent, with a copy of Garrett's famous "**100 Choice Selections,**" costing only **30c.** Suitable for Lyceums, Schools, Church Societies and Home Theatricals. Sold by booksellers. **No. 32,** the latest, is a gem, 240 pages of pathos, dialect and fun, including two bright new Comedies; all for **30c.,** postpaid; or, the two **Plays, 10c.** *Catalogue* **FREE. P. GARRETT & CO.,** Philadelphia, Pa. (Established 1865).

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating; Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctor's Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 46th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APRIL 6.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

RAILROAD BOYCOTTS ILLEGAL.

The decision of the United States circuit court in Toledo declares the railroad boycott illegal. As one company is by law bound to handle the freight of another, even when boycotted, railroad employes on the connecting road are pursuing an illegal and lawless course when they refuse to handle the freight of the road against which a boycott may be declared. This decision governs when they claim to remain in the employ of the railroad company. If they give up their places—leave the service of the company—we do not understand that the decision of the court holds them responsible, or subject to punishment for contempt. The right to strike is not interfered with. But the court maintains the right to compel the employes to obey its orders while in the service of the corporation. It follows that the rule of the engineers' brotherhood, authorizing a boycott, is illegal, and Chief Arthur, as the head of the brotherhood, is enjoined from issuing an order precipitating a boycott.

It is to be presumed that the brotherhood will rescind the rule, under whose operations they will be sure to come in conflict with the laws of the United States as laid down by the courts. The relations of railroad employes with the public are different from those of any other class of workingmen who organize into trades unions. They are a necessary part of the common carrier system of the country, which is admittedly under the control of the States and the federal government. They exact from railroad corporations, from their officers and directors, certain duties and obedience to laws regulating railroad traffic. So long as engineers and firemen remain in the employ of the railroads they must meet the obligations they assume and do their part in the great transportation business of the country, which congress and legislatures have asserted the power to regulate in their most minute details. There is nothing in the decision of the federal courts to compel men to work against their wills, or in prohibition of strikes and labor organizations. Nor do we think the decision will have much practical bearing on the labor question as it affects railroad or other interests. It will be a very easy matter for the railroad employes to modify their methods and change their organizations. The power of the British government was unable to break up the boy cott in Ireland.

IF CHICAGO can manage to get rid of its big-footed feminines during the summer, there will be more room for fair visitors.

ENERYBODY before leaving Chicago should secure a bottle of Chicago river water, it is highly perfumed.

The World's Wheat Crop.

The Hungarian Department of Agriculture, which is high statistical authority, reports that the wheat crop of the world in 1892 was equal to 2,125,000,000 bu., or about 125,000,000 bushels over the average crop ten years ago and as nearly as possible the same as the crop of 1891. The world's consumption being set down as 2,070,000,000 bushels, the crop of 1892 left a surplus to be carried over into this year of about 55,000,000 bushels. The feeling that there was a surplus relieved the previous tension on the markets, and as compared with 1891 the price of wheat in 1892 at the chief centers showed a decline of from 15 to 25 per cent.

The feature of the wheat production of 1892 was the increased yield of the European wheat fields. In Northern and Central Russia the crop was below the average, though above the crop of 1891; in Southern Russia it was up to, and in some cases above the average. In Italy the crop was about 5 per cent. larger than last year's, amounting to something like 120,000,000 bushels, which would leave something for export. A fine crop, above the average, was harvested in Servia, Roumania and Wallachia; the only Danubian country which fell below the average was Moldavia. Austria's crop is reckoned at 850,000 tons, and that of Hungary at about 1,800,000, which will leave a considerable margin for export. The crop of India was short—over 1,000,000 tons less than that of last year, and 650,000 tons less than the average. In this country the wheat crop is figured at 520,000,000 bushels, as against 612,000,000 bushels in 1891; these figures correspond pretty closely to the returns of the Agricultural Bureau. Finally, the crops in England and France are both light. The wheat yield in France is reckoned at 315,000,000 bushels, which will involve an importation of not less than 45,000,000 bushels; the yield in England is figured at 8,000,000 bushels less than last year, which will compel Great Britain to import not less than 170,000,000 bushels.

In figuring on the European demand for American wheat and flour it must be remembered that Russia now permits exports of grain from Odessa and the Baltic. Last year they were prohibited.

It is yet too soon to figure on the crops of 1893. But it is really appalling to observe on how small a margin of surplus the world is running, so far as wheat is concerned. A crop failure of 55,000,000 bushels anywhere, unaccompanied by an equivalent increase elsewhere, would bring consumption to a level with production, and would cause as near an approach to famine as modern transportation facilities permit. In Russia last spring communities actually endured the pangs of hunger. There were deaths from famine. Shiploads of wheat were sent to the Baltic from this country to relieve the necessities of the people on the Baltic. No such straits would occur in a country provided with a proper system of transportation and an enlightened government. But much inconvenience might arise without reaching the starvation point.

AARONSBURG.

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

Emanuel Wetzel purchased the Reager property from Professor Dutwiler, at the same price ($600) which Dutwiler had paid for it.

M. M. Musser has had his name placed on the pension list rated at $12 per month and his first voucher was for something over $300.

John Sylvis now occupies the Nye property which his father purchased last spring, and is busily engaged in remodeling and improving it.

Henry Crouse moved back from Lock Haven to which place he had moved about five years ago. While there he kept a boarding house.

Joseph Korman has moved to town and occupies part of Julia Bower's house. He and his uncle John C. Stover have dissolved partnership in the blacksmithing business and Joe now goes it alone.

Joseph Jordon, now in his eighty-eighth year, is suffering with Brights disease. For a few days he was confined to his bed, but is again on his feet and about the room.

We have had a few changes of farmers in the township. Mr. Bradford from Potter township moved to Reed's farm vacated by Winkleblech, Boob, from the same township on the Zeigler farm, and Reighard, from Nittany valley, on the Noah Stover farm.

During the storm on Tuesday evening the steeple was blown from the Lutheran church. It was torn off just above the bell. It had been put on the church twenty-five years ago.

Big Fire at Lewistown.

About four o'clock Wednesday morning the extensive group of buildings known as Montgomery's works, comprising a large planing mill, coach shops; lumber sheds and other belonging, located near the borough railroad station, were burned with all their contents, including a number of finished and unfinished vehicles, tools, completed mill work, &c., besides $1,200 worth of nails, leather, cement, stoves, etc., in an adjoining building, goods belonging to J. B. Selheimer, hardware merchant, who used the place as a storage warehouse. Mr. Montgomery's loss will be probably $25,000; insurance $5,000. The fire was of incendiary origin. The works will be rebuilt immediately.

For Road Supervisors.

Judge Woodward's decision that a road supervisor is not to employ relatives at road mending is recalled in the suit brought against a Luzerne borough councilman for awarding himself the contract of hauling stone from his own quarry for use on the public streets and in refusing to permit any competition. It is well to remind over energetic public servants sometimes that public office is not altogether a private snap.

Service Every Sabbath.

Hereafter there will be preaching service at the Methodist church every Sabbath except once in nine weeks. Service will be morning, afternoon and evening in regular succession, beginning next Sunday evening.

Don't Quarrel

With people for groaning when they suffer with Rheumatism or Neuralgia: the pain is simply terrible: no ancient torture was more painful: but people ought to be blamed if having Rheumatism or Neuralgia and won't use Red Flag Oil: it has cured hundreds of sufferers and costs only 25 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Ship Loads For The Fair.

The steamship Guildhall, chartered by the Khedive, is lying below Liberty Island, New York, with a bevy of veiled ladies, several camels, donkeys and some monkeys and snakes on board to be shipped to Chicago. She also has 176 packages of exhibition goods that are not alive, all in charge of George Pangalo. Of her thirty-four cabin and 141 steerage passengers some are Arabs who fought the Mahdi, some are Turks who are firm disciples of Mohammed, and some are native Egyptians, with a penchant for hashheech. The women are all Egyptians.

A feature of the voyage was the devotions of the followers of Islamism. All the way over the Musselmans were in the habit of visiting the captain five times a day to make sure of their bearings before appealing to Allah. The captain did not mind it at first and the sailors did not mind it at all, for they escaped holy stoning decks.

In addition to the exhibition goods the Guildhall carries the material for the construction of an Egyptian village. The domestic animals on board that are to help populate it consist of twenty donkeys, seven camels, five monkeys and forty snakes.

Report Adopted.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia adopted the report of the Revision Committee of the General Assembly relative to the "Damnation Clause" in the Confession of Faith. By this report, "infants dying in infancy, and all other persons not guilty of actual transgression, are included in the election of grace and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit; so also are all other elect persons who are not outwardly called by the Word."

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Will Meet at Mt. Union.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon will hold its next stated meeting in the Presbyterian church at Mt. Union on the second Tuesday, the 11th day of April. All pastors, ruling elders and commissioners who expect to attend the meeting are requested to please send in their names by postal cards to Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor in charge at that place, not later than April 8th, as it will greatly aid the committee in arranging for the entertainment of those who may attend.

Married.

On Wednesday evening Rev. H. C. Baskerville united in marriage Mr. Edward Forman, youngest son of Mr. John Foreman, east of Centre Hall, and Miss Katie Lose, daughter of Mr. A. P. Lose, of this place.

—Our suits for men and boys can not be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

SHERIFF SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house, in the Boro of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 22nd day of April 1893 at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate:

All defendants right title and interest in that certain tract or piece of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Beech and running thence north 47° E. 68¼ perches to stones on the southerly side of Beech Creek, thence along the southerly side of said creek south 70° E. 11 perches, thence south 63° E. 18 perches to the abutments of Hall's Dam, thence south 47° west 69½ perches to a Juneberry, thence north 62° west 28 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 11 acres and 74 perches neat measure. Thereon erected.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John M. Herr.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage of land situate lying and being in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at the southwest corner of Pine and North Second sts., thence by line of said north Second street sixty-six (66) feet to a post in line of lot of Joseph Haines estate, thence by line of said Haines lot sixty (60) feet to a post at the corner of lot of Jas. Passmore, thence by line of said Passmore's lot sixty-six (66) feet to a post in said Pine street and thence by line of said street sixty (60) feet to a post the place of beginning. Thereon erected a store building, butchershop, livery stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Dutcher.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Hickory thence by land of Joel Hancock south 47 degrees west 142 perches to stone corner, thence south 41degrees west 251 perches to a corner, thence north 57 degrees, east 143 perches to a corner, thence south 41 degrees, east 232 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 216 acres and 34 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a small house, stable and other outbuildings,

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Watson and Julia Watson.

ALSO.

All that certain piece parcel or tract of land situate and lying in the township of Union in the county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on line of land of Mrs. Stine and at corner of land of R. T. Comley, thence along line of Mrs. Stine north 47½ degrees east 42 5-10 perches to post, thence north 54 degrees, west along lands of Hoops and Ingrams 148 5-10 perches to lands of heirs of John Stere, thence along said lands of the heirs of John Stere, south 56¾ degrees, west 49 7-10 perches to stone on line of lands of R. T. Comley, thence along lands of R. T. Comley south 55¾ degrees, east 157 3-10 perches to stones on line of Mrs. Stine, the place of beginning, containing 42 acres and 16 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a small house, small barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of F. G. Ingram.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, in the county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on Bald Eagle creek adjoining lands of G. H. Lyman, thence in a northerly direction along lands of said G. H. Lyman, to lands of Curtin and Company, thence east along lands of Curtin and Company, to public road and the other lands of said Curtin and Company, to Bald Eagle creek, thence west along said Bald Eagle creek to the place of beginning. Containing 125 acres more or less. Thereon erected a house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Curtin and H. L. Barnhart, surviving Jas. B. Curtin deceased.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of ground situate and lying in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on a street lately laid out, thence north 80 feet to the edge of an alley, thence west along the line of said alley 33 feet to a post, thence south in straight line 80 feet to the line of aforesaid street lately laid out, thence east along the line of street 33 feet to the place of beginning. Thereon erected a house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. P. Hoover.

ALSO.

The said building is located on a lot or place of ground situate in the township of Boggs, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones thence by land of John Rockey south 43 degrees east 95 perches to stones, thence along land of John Neiman north 87½ degrees east 18 4-10 perches, thence south 82 degrees east 28 perches to stones, thence north 73½ degrees, east 26 3-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Daniel Lucas 43 degrees west 118 perches to stones thence along lands of E. Conier south 72 degrees, west 65 perches to the place of beginning Containing 49 acres neat measure. Said building is a story and a half plank frame building, 16x24 feet, also thereon erected a stable and other outbildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elijah Sharp.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged till purchase money be paid in full.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of April, 1893, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 24th day of April, 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of April in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $6 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to br still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good democratic teaching. The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents; on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
jan12 Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

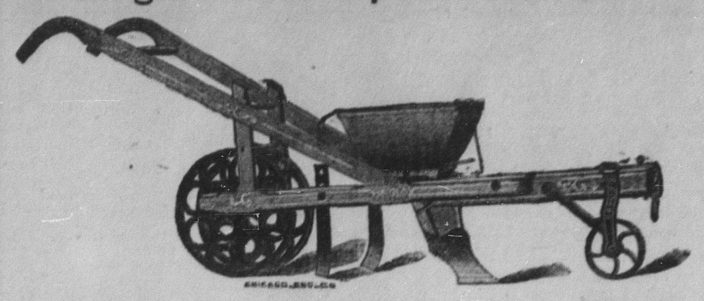
THE SUN,
New York.

STILL IN THE RING.

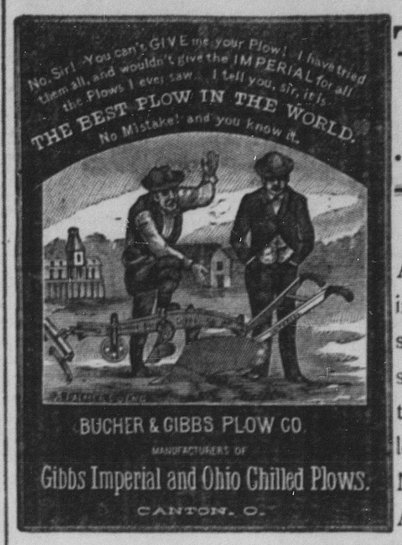
Around the evergreens you'll find our address. We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture, Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Wis

Single Furrow Opener Planter.



Indestructible. Unsurpassed. Unequaled. Has No Superior. Leads Them All.


No, Sir! You can't GIVE me your Plow! I have tried them all, and wouldn't give the IMPERIAL for all the Plows I ever saw. I tell you, sir, it is THE BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD.
No Mistake! and you know it.
BUCHER & GIBBS PLOW CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Gibbs Imperial and Ohio Chilled Plows.
CANTON, O.

The .... .: Imperial :. ..... Plows!

We are Manufacturers Agents for all kinds of farm implements, which are constantly kept on hand at our salesroom. Our agents will thoroughly canvass the valleys of Penns, Brush and Nittany during the month of April. Wait for them.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner

will furnish a serses of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.

Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1893, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, - - $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - - - $6.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results." is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Please mention this paper. 18sep9m

The Press

[NEW YORK]
FOR 1893

Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies Daily.

The Most Remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

The Press is a National Newspaper.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the Press.

The Press has the brightest editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

The Press Sunday Edition is a splendid paper, covering every current topic of interest.

The Press Weekly Edition contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM
The Press has no superior in New York

THE PRESS
within the reach of all. The best and cheapest newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year,	$5.00
" 6 months,	2.50
" one month,	.45
Daily only, one year, - -	3.00
" four months, -	1.00
Sunday, one year, - -	2.00
Weekly Press, one year, -	1.00

Send for the Press circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal Commissions.
Address,

THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

Experiment Station Notes.

A recent test of the Station herd for Tuberculosis by means of the Koch lymph showed that the herd was entirely free from this disease. It will be remembered that last summer the use of the same test disclosed the presence of at least one case of the disease which could not be detected by the ordinary physical examination. The fact that the recent test showed the entire absence of the disease illustrates the value of the Koch test as a means of stamping out the disease in its incipient stages.

The value of Indian corn as a forage crop to the American farmer can scarcely be over-estimated. Corn and clover are the two sheet anchors of American husbandry. A good corn crop will produce not less than two tons of actual digestible food material per acre, or more than twice as much as a heavy hay crop.

A very considerable proportion of this food is produced during the later stages of growth. According to the results of experiments at the Station, only about one-fourth of the total dry matter of the crop has been produced up to the time the ears begin to fill, while two-fifths of it are produced after the kernels begin to glaze. Experiments recently completed, extending over two years, indicate that there is no decrease in the digestibility of this dry matter as the plant matures, as is the case with most other forage crops, but rather a slight increase, especially as regards the starchy matter and the fat which makes up the bulk of the corn plant. The actual yield of digestible food per acre in these experiments was as follows:

Cut when the ears were silking, 1978 lbs
" " " glazing, 2869 "
" " mature, 4024 "

The Station is to illustrate these results at the Chicago Exposition by means of sets of bottles containing the digestible constituents of a crop from 1-1000 of an acre in each case, as also by specimens of the crop itself.

Bulletin No. 23 of the Station, now in press, contains some interesting information upon the adaptability of different species of evergreens to the climate of Pennsylvania, and also some pertinent suggestions as to forest fires and their prevention.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

ELECTIONS THIS WEEK.

The Democrats have a big triumph in Chicago.

The Republicans carried St Louis by a small majority.

The Democrats carried Milwaukee and other Wisconsin towns.

In Kansas the Republicans have swept a number of cities and towns.

Moving to Centre County.

Rev. James W. Boal, recently the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Newberry, will move to Centre county. Last week he visited Centre Hall and selected a home into which he and his family will move. Rev. Mr. Boal has many relatives in Centre county, where the name which he bears is an old and honored one. It is hoped, too that his rather uncertain health will be greatly improved by residing in that salubrious locality.—Williamsport *Times.*

Ohio's Outlook.

The first crop belletin for Ohio issued this spring has just appeared. Except in the southern section of the state, wheat is in excellent condition. Clover is badly frozen out. The ground is in excellent condition for plowing. Fruit prospects are excellent except for peaches, which are nearly all killed by frost.

For the Fair.

A quantity of Elk county timber will be in the forestry exhibit at the World's Fair. World's Fair commissioner, J. K. P. Hall, of Ridgway, has been actively engaged in procuring specimens of all woods that grow in that country.

Eight Granted.

Of the eleven applications for license in Huntingdon county, eight were granted. Six of these were to retailers, one to a wholesaler and one to a distiller.

THE GRAIN market is not improving. Corn and oats have shown a slight weakening.

——Boozer Bros. have a big assortment of horse collars from 75 cents up.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are per fect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

For years the editor of the *Burlington Junction* (Mo.,) *Post* has been subject to cramp, colic, or fits of indigestion, which prostrated him for several hours and unfitted him for business for two or three days. For the past year he has been using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy whenever occasion required, and it has invariably given him prompt relief. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Any for You?

The following is the list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Centre Hall, April 6, 1893:

Samuel Immel, Mrs. Mary A. Moyer, Charles Swigert.

D. B. BRISBIN, Postmaster.

Will Meet in the Reformed Church.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will hold their meeting in the Reformed church next Sunday evening.

O for an eye more clear to see,
A mind to grasp more earnestly,
For every good intent,
That to the sick and despairing
I bring thee a peerless cure.

Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, 25 and 50 cents. Sold at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

PRESIDELT CLEVELAND has thus far refused to appoint any of his relations to office.

——When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Hesekiah Hummel, of Harris township, dec'd., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ALEX KUHN, Adm'r.
mar16.6t Boalsburg, Pa.

WANTED.—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; retail at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes.

Shepp's Photographs of the World.

Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minute. Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1.00; Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phiad , Pa., or 358 Dearburn St., Chicago, Ill. 13oc6m

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

o——o

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

o——o

Special attention given to repairs.

o——o

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

o——o

All goods guaranteed.

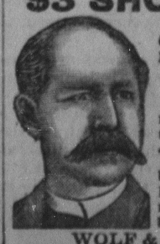
o——o

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,

Millheim, - - - - - Pa

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

GOOD DEMOCRATC READING FOR 1893.

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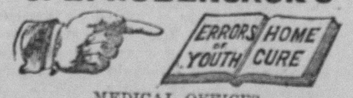

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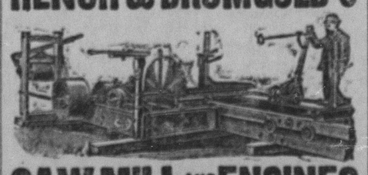

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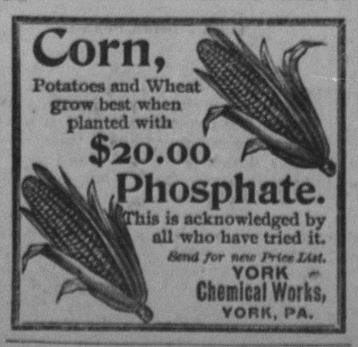

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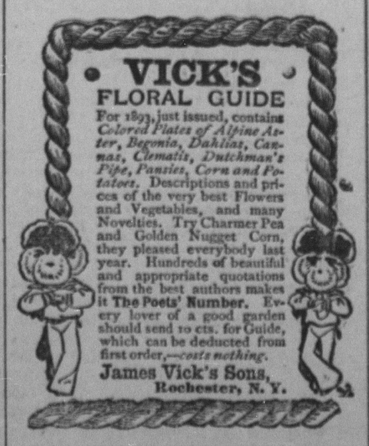
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Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.59 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York., 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m. Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.:

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10,15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4,55 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia,

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4.40 p. m., Sunday only, arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M	A M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m. 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8.05 p m

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ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

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BABIES do many queer things, but two-year-old Joseph Wiggins, Jr., of 2026 Mountain street, Philadelphia, beat the record the other day when he swallowed an orange seed and at once proceeded to grow the sprout of a fine Florida orange tree in his throat. The Record says that the experiment would have proved disastrous for Baby Joseph but for the kindly intervention of doctors. The little boy's mother gave him an orange after carefully preparing it for him. Unfortunately, however one seed remained in the pulp and this seed became lodged in the baby's windpipe, causing a slight difficulty in breathing. Little attention was paid to the matter, but next day the child's breathing became more painful and was constantly accompanied by a slight choking. Doctors H. R. Wharton and J. P. Tunis were called in and informed by the mother that the trouble was caused by some of the orange pulp. The usual remedies were applied and some relief obtained, but on the following night the condition of the child became serious. After a careful examination the physicians decided that the only means of saving the little sufferer's life was to perform tracheotomy. Next morning this was undertaken, and a long incision was made in the neck, opening the windpipe. At the point where the latter joined the lungs a hard substance was detected deeply imbedded in mucus. When removed it proved to be an extraordinarily large orange seed. The wound was closed up and dressed, and next day the boy was on the road to recovery. The seed was in a particularly dangerous position and would undoubtedly have caused suffocation in a very short time. While lodged in the throat the heat had caused it to open at one end and to sprout slightly. It was also swollen greatly beyond the original large size.

IN the amphitheater of the Massachusetts general hospital, Boston, on a recent afternoon, one of the operating surgeons, Doctor John W. Elliot, showed a Globe man a little child about three-years-old who had inhaled a bean into the lung, and on whom an operation was performed for its removal. The operation has proved remarkably successful. The bean, which was of the ordinary size of a white bean, had been inhaled into the right bronchus, and, as the right lung was thus shut off from receiving its proper amount of air, the danger of broncho-pneumonia with a fatal termination became imminent and tracheotomy was performed. The incision, about an inch long, was made in the median line of the neck, and after going through the superficial structures of that part the trachea was reached and incised in a vertical line. The incision was made large enough to admit a very long and slender pair of forceps, which were carefully passed down the trachea and into the right bronchus. A short distance below where the windpipe divides, the end of the forceps touched the bean, which was firmly lodged. Grasping the bean with the forceps, the surgeon broke off a small bit of the offending substance and withdrew it. Three attempts resulted in getting only small particles. It had become softened, and the soft part of the bronchus had swollen and closed in about it. The next attempt was more successful. The fine teeth of the head of the forceps buried themselves in the substance of the bean and with careful manipulation it was extracted. Immediate relief was experienced by the little sufferer, and the child is practically well.

"THERE are many queer legal papers on file in probably every court of record in the world, but the only court that ever indicted a man for the murder of a sheep is in Gilmer County West Virginia, said Harry L. Sperry, a Wheeling lawyer, at the Southern, to a reporter for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "In June, 1875, William F. Lively, who has since been prominently mentioned for Governor on the Democratic ticket, and has several times been in the Legislature, was the prosecuting attorney for Gilmer County. He drew up an indictment which went to show that one Jacob Wiatt, with a gun, the value of which was $2, and which was then and there charged with gunpowder and lead or some other destructive substance, in his hand, did willfully discharge and shoot off, to, against and upon the said sheep, the property of one Jacob Burke, and the lead or other destructive substance did strike, penetrate and wound the said sheep, causing it to linger and fall, and that said David Wiatt did set upon the said sheep, and with a sharp and dangerous instrument wound, cut and maltreat it, that it died. All this was according to the testimony of one William Greenleaf, an eye-witness, and against the peace and dignity of the State of West Virginia. Lively got the grand jury to find a true bill, but the case never came to trial, and, legally, Jacob and David Wiatt are still under indictment for murder. The only case of the murder of a sheep on record."

A "CAPE CODDER" tells the Boston Journal how he cured a setting hen. "I made," he says, "half a dozen snowballs and soaked them in water. In the morning they were solid ice. I shaped them as near like an egg as possible and then placed them under the setting hen. She smiled. I stood by and watched her. She cuddled the ice eggs under her and chuckled softly to them. In about ten minutes she appeared to get uneasy. She arose and scratched the darlings together and shook herself; then, evidently satisfied, settled down again. Soon she got up once more, this time with evident concern; something was wrong, surely; perhaps the weather was getting cold. She felt wet and chilly, but, with great perseverance, she sat down again, and again got up, this time for good. She walked out of the box and then turned and looked in, but she had had enough."

A PORTLAND (Me.) piano tuner says that within the past year he has found mouse nests in four different pianos. The other day he was called in to see a piano, the hammers of which struck the strings several times when a key was touched. He knew that this was because something was the matter with the hammer-tapes, the purpose of which is to hold the hammers so that they shall strike the strings but once. He found that every one of the eighty odd pieces of tape had disappeared and the mouse's nest was soon discovered. It was a bunch large as one's fist, composed of the missing tapes, chewed into a pulpy mass. The mice generally enter a piano by climbing up along the pedal shafts, and almost invariably make use of the hammer tapes for their nests.

A STRANGE case of imbecility is reported from the public schools at Alliance, Ohio. State School Commissioner O. T. Corson is in receipt of a letter from C. C. Davidson, superintendent of the Alliance schools, inquiring what can be done with one of their pupils. It is stated that the pupil referred to is a boy who has been attending school for seven years, and yet is unable to read or write. In conversation and appearance the boy would impress an observer as being possessed of unusual intelligence. Yet he is absolutely unable to learn anything. In this connection Doctor Doren, of the imbecile asylum, relates an incident of how a five-year-old child was attracted by a drum used by a strolling minstrel band and performed the feat of walking, which it had never before attempted.

THE only man who, it is said, ever escaped from Moyamensing Prison, Pennsylvania, died recently in Frankford. There was an execution at the prison the day he escaped and the door of his cell was left open. While the condemned man was on the scaffold the occupant of the cell, who had not yet been convicted and was consequently dressed in his own clothes, walked out and stood among the jurymen and others. Noticing that they had left their hats in the office of the prison, he went to the office, made the excuse that he could not bear to see a man hanged and, picking up a hat belonging to a visitor, signified his intention of getting a little outside air. The obliging clerk on duty opened the door and the quondam prisoner walked out and was soon out of the state. He was not rearrested.

SINCE the great caves of this country were turned into show places a close watch has to be kept on visitors to prevent their annexation of stalactites, "cave acorns," gypsum crystals, and other curious and beautiful formations. Not even the broken stalactites lying about the floor can be appropriated, for these are gathered and sold by the owners or lessees of these holes in the ground. The slabs cut from cross sections of stalagmites are beautiful when polished, as they show concentric bands of brown, yellow, gray, cream, and greenish, white, like agates.

A BIG bear chased Peter Hanes, an old man of sixty years, through the woods in Clarke county, Wash., the other day, and was close at his coat tails when he ran into the clearing of a neighbor named McCoy. As both neared the house the door opened and Mrs. McCoy appeared with a rifle in her hands, promptly let drive at the bear, and bowled him over dead. Then the ungrateful Peter claimed the hide, as the finder of the bear, and insisted on his demand until as a compromise it was agreed that he and his rescuer divide the proceeds of its sale.

AN ice-floe, which carried away a couple of sportsmen from the neighborhood of Odessa, was subsequently driven by a southerly wind over against Otchakoff, where the fisherfolk discovered the frozen corpses lying close together on the ice and still guarded by a faithful and half-famished dog, which had made no attempt to reach the shore. The animal had apparently preserved its existence on some of the wild duck shot by its unfortunate owners.

MICE have caused conflagrations by nibbling matches, and lined their nests with fractional banknotes, but yield the palm of destructiveness to the California gophers, with their penchant for undermining dams, and the Australian rabbits, whose depredations are estimated to aggregate $5,500,000 a year.

A RESIDENT of Mobile, Ala., has a strong affection for a pet cat. The animal is said to be twenty-seven years old, has no teeth, and is also blind. The owner cares for it as attentively as though the cat were a child, feeding it constantly on raw oysters, of which the cat seems very fond.

NEW GUINEA has the credit of producing the only venomous bird known to ornithologists—the Roir N'Dood or "Bird of Death." There is no antidote to the bite of this bird, which causes excruciating pains in every part of the body, loss of sight, convulsions, lock-jaw and certain death within two hours.

"That Nanny Goat."

A rather vulgar personage, who had been created a marquis a few months previous to our story, managed to get himself invited to a Court ball. The new-fledged marquis could not contain himself for joy, and exhaled proud satisfaction at every pore. Casting an Olympian glance around the room, he chanced to spy among the ladies the tall, angular figure of an elderly matron, with compressed lips, as though afraid of wasting her breath, and as lean as a lath. She was leaning on the arm of a young gentleman.

"Who is that nanny-goat?" said the noble lord to a gentleman who was standing beside him.

And the latter replied with a knowing smile: "That nanny-goat is the ambassadress of S——, the mother of the kid who is giving her his arm, and the wife of the old buck who has the honor of speaking with your Excellency!"—[Il Giovedi.

The Life of a Pen.

Joseph Gillott, a member of a well-known firm of makers of steel pens, says that a steel pen will last four months with careful use, but the important thing is that "if your pen gets scratchy and doesn't write well, don't cast it aside for a new one. That is folly. The pen is not worn out, but simply tired. Give it a rest for a day or two; then hold in a gaslight for perhaps fifteen seconds, not longer, and resume your writing. If you are not pleasantly suprised at the results, I'll set myself down as a poor prophet."

LANGLEY'S AIR SHIP.

A CLEVER DEVICE—A WORKING MODEL.

A Flying Machine Devised at the Smithsonian Institute.

It is stated that Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, the successor of Prof. Henry C. Baird in the control of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, which is one of the recognized leading scientific institutes in the world, and is under control of the Government, has developed a flying machine which he believes is practicable.

The machine is a working model. It is not intended to carry passengers. In configuration the body portion closely simulates a mackerel. The backbone is a light but very rigid tube of what is technically known as "title metal," one of the many alloys of aluminium and steel. It is fifteen feet in length and five centimeters, or practically two inches, in diameter. To give rigidity to the skeleton, longitudinal ribs of stiff steel are provided, intersected at intervals by cross ribs of pure aluminium, the result being a lattice framework of great strength.

The engines, which are located in the portion of the framework corresponding to the head of the fish, are of the double-oscillating type. They weigh sixty ounces and develop one-horse power, the lightest of that power ever made. There are four boilers of thinly-hammered copper weighing a little more than seven pounds each and they occupy the middle portion of the fish. Instead of water, a very volatile hydro-carbon is employed, the exact nature of which is a matter of secrecy, but which vaporizes at a comparatively low temperature. The fuel used is refined gasoline and the extreme end of the tail of the fish is utilized for a storage tank with a capacity of one quart. Before passing on to the the boilers the gasoline is volatilized by going through a heated coil.

There are twin-screw propellers, which would be made adjustable to different angles in practice, to provide for the steering, but which in simply a working model are necessarily fixed at a certain point for a given trial. Screws of various pitches, and ranging from twenty to eighty centimeters in diameter, have been experimented with, but it is not yet definitely determined which shall be adopted for trial. With the smallest the engines develop a speed of 1,700 revolutions a minute. With the larger ones the speed is somewhat decreased.

A thin jacket of asbestos covers the upper portion of the body of the fish. It is unusually porous, and probably is employed to prevent undue loss of heat by radiation. The wings or aeroplanes are sector-shaped and consist of light frames of tubular aluminium steel, covered with China silk. The front one is forty-two inches wide in the widest part and has an extreme length of forty feet from tip to tip. The rear one is somewhat smaller. Both aeroplanes are designed to be adjustable with reference to the angle they present to the air. A tubular mast extends upwardly and downwardly through about the middle of the craft, and from its extremeties run stays of aluminium wire to tips of the aeroplanes and the ends of the tubular backbone, and by this trussing arrangement the whole structure is rendered exceeding stiff.

The machine was constructed and perfected to its present degree in a secret room in the Smithsonian Institution, where it now rests. It was conceived about twenty months ago by Prof. Langley, who associated with him in the work of experimentation Chief Clerk W. C. Winlock and Dr. Kidder, a scientific expert employed at that time in the institution. Four skilled workmen in mechanics and metallurgy were put to work at 50 cents an hour under pledge of secrecy. The work want on at odd hours, mostly at night and on Sundays. At the institution the strictest injunctions were laid on the watchmen to keep all intruders off the scent. The watchmen themselves were instructed to turn their backs or walk to the other end of the corridor when word was passed from the chief that some article was to be conveyed to or from the secret chamber. It is said that one employe was discharged merely for being seen on the third floor of the building. None of the regular employes were supposed to know what was going on there. As a matter of fact, very few of them do know that anything is there at the present time.

Prof. Langley went to France to superintend personally the making of the central tube, which constitutes the backbone of the structure, and brought it back with him among his personal effects to secure careful handling. It is so light that it can be handled easily by an infant. During his French visit, while in touch with the most advanced investigators, he is believed to have reached his conclusion as to the best model for the general conformation of the proposed air craft, namely the long, thin, tapering lines of the mackerel.

In the large lecture room of the National Museum Prof. Langley has succeeded repeatedly in producing successful flight by small models. They would fly as long as the power lasted, the power being applied by means of lightly-wrapped rubber bands, on the principal of the string top. The lightest of these little models weighs sxteen grams, and will soar from one end of the room to the other as freely as a bird. It may be supposed that the gross weight has been so far reduced as to give hope of actual success now, inasmuch as an outdoor trial has been planned. The intention is to employ a tug to tow the experimental party to a creek about forty-five miles down the Potomac, where the experiments may be conducted without fear of interruption.

Enormous Sausages.

In former times it was the custom in many German towns to manufacture sausages of enormous length, and carry them on festive occasions in solemn procession through the streets. On New Year's Day in 1558 a giant sausage, 198 ells in length, was carried in triumph by forty-eight persons. But in the year 1583 it took ninety-one persons to carry a sausage 596 ells long, and weighing 434 pounds. The chronicler of the period says: "The butchers' men were all neatly attired in white blouses. The first man wound one end of the sausage several times round his neck, with a portion of it hanging down in front; the rest followed at equal distances carrying the trophy on their shoulders, and the last one had the other end wound round his neck like the man at the head of the procession." In the year 1601 we are told that a sausage attained a length of 1,005 ells, 130 of it being presented to their Serene Highnesses at the castle. All this happened in Koningsberg. In 1613 the Emperor Matthias regaled the Princes of the House of Austria with a tournament at which the butchers of Vienna gave a representation of a peasant's wedding, and paraded the streets with a sausage measuring 999 ells.—[Duisberger Zeitung.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

EGGS POACHED IN MILK.—Eggs poached in milk are an appetizing and nutritious dish for an invalid. The milk should come to the scalding point, when the egg is dropped in and cooked as if in water. A little of the hot milk is poured over the toast to soften it, before the egg is slipped on.

CLEAR TOMATO SOUP.—Into a soup kettle put a cup of canned tomatoes, a quarter of a pound of ham, a slice of onion and a quart of water. Cover closely and boil twenty minutes, then strain. Add a heaping tablespoonful of butter, a level tablespoonful of sugar; salt and pepper to taste. Bring to boiling point again and thicken with two tablespoons of corn starch—moistened. Just before taking it up stir in about about a fourth of a teaspoon of soda. Serve with crackers or small squares of toast.

TURKEY, STUFFED, CRANBERRY SAUCE.—Singe and draw a large, dry-picked spring turkey; pair off the neck, legs, and wings; stuff it; make a stuffing as follows: Soak four ounces of white bread in cold water, press the water out, put into a basin; add four ounces of fine sausage-meat, two eggs, a table-spoonful of chopped parsley, the same quantity of chopped and parboiled onion, two ounces of mellow butter, salt, pepper, and nutmeg; mix well with a wooden spoon; fill the turkey, truss nicely, and roast to a nice color for an hour and a quarter; untie, place on a dish, put a handful of cress at the lower end, and serve with cranberry sauce in a glass bowl. Cranberry Sauce.—Wash two pounds of cranberries; drain, put in a saucepan with two pounds of sugar; cover, and cook slowly for half an hour; remove the cover, stir, and reduce briskly until the liquid stiffens, when a few drops are put in a cool place for a minute or two; if sufficiently stiff, turn into an earthen vessel, and cool thoroughly.

Tonsils Cauterized in Sleep.

For the past five months a girl of thirteen, of good family, had been lying in a state of complete lethargy in a private hospital at Vesinet, outside Paris. The sleeping maiden has been recently restored to consciousness by Doctor Reffegeau, who had charge of her, in a peculiar manner. She usually lay asleep with her mouth wide open and her throat exposed to view. The physician noticed that one of the tonsils was enlarged, so he resolved to cauterize it with a red-hot iron, an operation which would be beneficial to the patient, even if it did not have the effect of terminating her cataleptic condition.

After the iron had done its work, the girl, who had been previously insensible to the pricking of pins, manifested unmistakable signs of pain and uttered a feeble cry. From that moment she began to return gradually to consciousness, and at last awoke, saying to the nun who was taking care of her, "Where am I?" The patient had no recollection or notion of anything that had taken place during the five months in which she was asleep, and manifested the greatest surprise when told about her extraordinarily long slumber. She is now said to be in a normal state of health, full of spirits, and eager to make up for her long silence.—[London Telegraph.

How Time Is Reckoned.

The entire world, Russia alone excepted, will begin the New Year with the first day of January. In that benighted country the year will not be ushered in until March 25. This last date was the opening of the New Year in England and America up to within less than 150 years ago. In was in 1751 that the famous Lord Chesterfield secured the passage of a bill which set the beginning of the New Year for January 1.

In Continental Europe, on the other hand, January 1 has been New Year's Day for more than three centuries. In 1582 it was so ordained by Pope Gregory and adopted by all Europe, with the exception of England, Sweden and Russia.

Another change beside that of altering the date of the New Year was made by Lord Chesterfield's reform. Up to that time the English calendar was eleven days behind that of other European countries. That is, when it was June 1 or July 1 in England it was the 12th of the month in Continental Europe. By Chesterfield's change the calendar date was advanced eleven days. This change is what brought about the transition from "Old Style" to "New Style" reckoning.—[New York Journal.

The Plebeian Peanut.

"Peanuts unaristocratic!" exclaimed a fashionably dressed, bright eyed young miss to her pretty companion on a Walnut street car yesterday. "Well what if they are? I'm going to have them served at our dinner party salted, and they are perfectly lovely. Salted almonds aren't in it. All you do is to buy the green or unparched peanuts, parboil them, rub off the red envelopes, spread the blanched nuts on a tin dish, treat them to butter, then brown them for half an hour in a baking but not quick oven, and when they are a light snuff color take them out at once and salt them while hot. Just try that recipe when you get home, and the lowly peanut will become exalted 100 per cent. in your eyes."—[Philadelphia Record.

A FLYING TORPEDO.

THE DYNAMITE CRUISER'S WONDERFUL PROJECTILE.

Shot From a Gun, It Sweeps Up and Down the Air Like a Great Bird—A Terrible Engine.

Some test experiments in the throwing of projectiles from the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius were recently made off Port Royal, South Carolina, with very interesting results. The projectiles used were eight feet long, ten inches in diameter, and when loaded weighed 515 pounds. The body of the dummy projectile was a spirally welded cylinder, into which the base and head were screwed, and these were also connected by an iron bar in the axis of the cylinder. The base was of cast iron, and carried a brass band on which were a number of wings curved so as to rotate the projectile as it passed through the air. The sabot, or "gas-check," which occupied the centre of the ten-inch shell in the fifteen-inch gun, was also attached to the base, but in such manner as to fall off, as a rule, as soon as the projectile left the gun. The head was also of cast iron, and carried as "wing pieces" a number of blocks of wood carefully fitted about it, and centring the forward end of the projectile in the axis of the bore. These blocks flew off, helter-skelter, as soon as the projectile left the gun. In the live projectile the cylinder is a drawn-steel tube, and the head and base pieces are of brass, and are not connected by a bar as in the case of the dummy. The head contains the fuse and primer of dry guncotton, and also has a number of plungers fixed about it so as to explode the primer by impact.

The flight of the projectiles, as it appeared to an observer stationed near the target, is thus described by an eye-witness, Lieutenant A. A. Ackerman, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia:

"We are anchored a few yards from the line of fire, a mile away from the low-lying dynamite cruiser. A signal has been hoisted at her yard-arm, warning the observers to stand by. They have acknowledged it by displaying their wig-wag flags. The cruiser's signal is then hauled down, after which those of the observers are also doused as they severally announce their readiness All is ready. Suddenly we perceive a white cloud about the bow of the Vesuvius, and then from this bursts forth a round black object, which, as it rises out of the mist, shapes into a long thin cylinder. Higher and higher it mounts, until, nearing the zenith of its flight, the cylinder becomes a ball apparently moving so slowly that one almost fears that its momentum will be expended, and that it will at any moment plunge headlong downward.

"It has now reached the highest point of its flight, and at almost the same instant the ear is saluted by a rattling, crashing sound, as if all the boiler factories in the country had concentrated the pandemonium of weeks into the supreme effort of a second. It is the sound of the discharge, which travels nearly twice as fast as the projectile, and which in the clear spring air of Port Royal is heard quite as distinctly a mile away in the line of fire as on the vessel itself.

"The flying torpedo has now for seconds seemed almost stationary, poised like some great bird high in the air. It seems sure to fall short; it is too low to carry far at that apparently slow flight. Still, it does not fall perceptibly, and soon the fact dawns upon us that this black object is coming onward at a tremendous rate. It grows larger, and on the downward branch of the trajectory again elongates into a cylinder, the rear end of which seems to wobble or revolve in a small circle around the line of flight. Now a hissing sound is heard. The projectile seems to hasten—it is descending rapidly—straight towards you. There is no doubt now as to its carrying far enough. In fact, it seems impossible to avoid that. We realize that here is a terrible engine, free from all restraint, beyond control. It has a destiny of its own. We don't care who sighted the gun, or for what range the valve was set. We only hope that we shall have luck; that the black thing has not acquired intelligence and decided to hurt us, with a malicious purpose. But now a glance along the cylinder's side is reassuring; it will pass on one side; it seems to turn away more and more, until, with a musketlike report, it enters the water, throwing up a lofty column of spray. A second later and the black oval head pierces the water thirty yards further on; the torpedo leaps high into the air, and turning, porpoiselike, with a graceful precision dives head first into the water again. There, after a last mighty struggle, its onward rush is checked, and it sinks to the bottom. The length of time of flight has been just ten and three-quarter seconds. It has come six times as fast as the fastest railroad train; fourteen times as fast and five times as far as the fastest automobile torpedo; fourteen times as fast as the fastest torpedo boat; twelve times as fast as the fastest running horse. Moreover, it carries an amount of high explosive power equivalent in rending effect to two of the largest Whitehead torpedoes.—[Harper's Weekly.

Diminution of the Indian.

Much melancholy literature, prose and verse, has been indulged in about the decay of the Indians; how they are fading away like the mist on the mountain, the snow on the plain; a mere handful left of once mighty nations, and this feeble remnant the white man is driving into the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific ocean or some other deep water. This diminution of the Indian census is a sad truth, but there remains the consolation that, with the disappearance of the Indians, will disappear the worst lot of scoundrels, white and mixed, that ever cursed the earth.

It was noticed that at a recent payment of Government money to Indians at Anadarko, the Indians came many miles in the bitter weather and suffered indescribably in their camps to draw their money, and that whisky peddlers and gamblers reaped nearly every cent of it in a few hours. So it was in the beginning and so it will be as long as an Indian lives a "ward" of this Government; when the last Indian is laid in his grave it would be a boon if the last Indian robber were hung above the humble sepulcher. —[Kansas City Star.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

ABOUT MICROBES.—Prof. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia College addressed a large audience recently in the lecture hall of the American Museum of Natural History on "The Atmosphere and Its Contaminations." Beginning with the properties of gases and their relations to plants and animals, he passed to the consideration of those invisible foes of all forms of animal and vegetable life revealed by the microscope, and known as germs, microbes, and bacilli. Prof. Chandler described a microbe as being so small that it would require 12,000 of them to form a procession one inch in length, and 24,000 of them to make an inch in breadth. A drop of water one-eighth of an inch in diameter was as large for the evolutions of a bacillus as the harbor of New York would be for a whale. He stated that they multiplied by dividing themselves once every twenty minutes, so that seventy-two generations of them were produced inside of a single day. From a single bacillus 16,000,000 might be generated inside of twenty-four hours. Nearly all the diseases that afflict mankind, Prof. Chandler said, were produced by specific forms of microbes. Scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid, and even Asiatic cholera had each its peculiar germ. It was found that these microbes could not exist under certain degrees of heat or cold, and scientific investigators were every day adding to our stock of knowledge as to how we can best protect ourselves from these invisible foes of the human race.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.—The question of warming a house in winter, provided it is properly built, is mainly a question of ventilation, and ventilation is greatly concerned about the quality of air in the cellar, especially if the heating apparatus is contained in that often neglected portion of the house. I suppose the relation between the size of the coal bill and the quality of the air we breathe indoors is more or less familiar, but it is a fundamental point in this discussion and like everything else that afflicts our pocketbooks, is worth looking into. But let me begin a little farther back. I can't imagine what you builders were thinking of when you invented the ordinary balloon-framed houses. If they had been intended primarily for the accommodation and security of rats and mice, and for purposes of swift and uncontrollable conflagration, you could not have improved upon their construction. Not only do you provide innumerable wooden flues, half-filled with shavings as dry as tinder and lined with dry splinters of inflammable wood, but you cross and interlace them so that it is impossible to prevent a free draught through every one of them at all times. They are, moreover, so well protected on the visible side by fireproof plastering that the merest spark of fire once started within them has ample time to extend indefinitely before it is discovered, and to get into full blast before its exact location can be ascertained. Now, the same provisions for making our houses warm in cold weather and keeping them cool in warm, are also securities against sudden conflagration, the thought of which hangs in terror over us at all times, especially on those tempestuous winter nights when the stoves, grates and furnaces are crowded to their utmost, when a fire would be most destructive and its immediate consequences the most to be dreaded.—[E. C. Gardner, in Good Housekeeping.

HOW TO KEEP THE EYES WELL.—It has been very truly said that it is not so much what is done to the eyes as what is not done that produces the greatest effect. In other words, given a pair of eyes that are all right at the start, and it is a great deal easier, barring accidents, to preserve them, to prolong their period of greatest use and beauty, than it is to remedy defect, ailment or the result of misuse after it has been incurred. To this end a medical authority specifies as follows some of the things not to do. In the first place, the eyes should never be severely taxed when that can be avoided. This does not mean nonuse, for these very delicate servants are so marvelously and powerfully constructed that they will stand a great amount of hard work, if the conditions are favorable, without injury. Some of the most injurious practices are those connected with reading, especially the modern fine type and poorly printed newspapers. Reading upon railroad trains or street cars is to be avoided if possible, since the vibration of the book or paper constantly breaks the focus and imposes a severe strain upon the optics. Reading by a low light, as at twilight, or with too strong a glare upon the paper, especially if reflected directly toward the eyes, are equally as bad. So is reading in bed or in any reclining position where the matter must be held in a constrained manner and the eyes be twisted into unnatural positions to see the page. The effect may not be immediate, and when it is noticed will generally be ascribed to anything else rather than the right cause, but in fact it is the continued and excessive strain which induces that feeling of weariness about the eyes, that dull headache just in the rear of the pupils, that heated feeling, which very readily becomes a chronic inflammation of low degree, most disagreeable to bear and ruinous to the fine charm and unspeakable glory of the perfect eye. The same result is also reached by using the sight steadily while the person is physically or mentally exhausted and in need of complete repose. How often the remark is heard, "Let me look over the paper while I rest myself!" And this may even be done under the specially unfavorable condition above referred to, such as lying on a lounge or in a hammock, where the light and the position are wholly wrong. Better, much better, if the safety of the vision and the preservation of the organs of sight are of any value, to allow the mental or physical process of restoration to go on without diversion from book or paper.

New figured satins designed specially for gowns made with Empire features have tiny light-colored palms, stars, vine-sprays, spangles, or other spots scattered over grounds of dahlia, green, silver, blue, gray, wine color, etc.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Biblical and Modern Narrations of Dreams."

TEXT: *"He took of the stones of that place and put them for his pillows and lay down in that place to sleep, and he dreamed."*—Genesis xxviii., 11.

Asleep on a pillowcase filled with hens' feathers it is not strange one should have pleasant dreams, but here is a pillow of rock, and Jacob with his head on it, and lo! a dream of angels, two processions, those coming down the stairs met by those going up the stairs. It is the first dream of Bible record. You may say of a dream that it is nocturnal fantasia, or that it is the absurd combination of waking thoughts, and with a slur of intonation you may say, "It is only a dream," but God has honored the dream by making it the avenue through which again and again He has marched upon the human soul, decided the fate of Nations and changed the course of the world's history.

God appeared in a dream to Abimelech, warning him against an unlawful marriage; in a dream to Joseph, foretelling His coming power under the figure of all the sheaves of the harvest bowing down to his sheaf; to the chief butler, foretelling his disimprisonment; to the chief baker, announcing his decapitation; to Pharaoh, showing him first the seven plenty years and then the seven famine struck years, under the figure of the seven fat cows devouring the seven lean cows; to Solomon, giving him the choice between wisdom and riches and honor; to the warrior, under the figure of a barley cake smiting down a tent, encouraging Gideon in his battle against the Amelekites; to Nebuchadnezzar, under the figure of a broken image and a hewn down tree, foretelling his overthrow of power; to Joseph of the New Testament, announcing the birth of Christ in his own household; to Mary, bidding her fly from Herodic persecutions; to Pilate's wife, warning him not to become complicated with the judicial overthrow of Christ.

We all admit that God in ancient times and under Bible dispensation addressed the people through dreams. The question now is, Does God appear in our day and reveal Himself through dreams? That is the question everybody asks, and that question this morning I shall try to answer. You ask me if I believe in dreams. My answer is I do believe in dreams, but all I have to say will be under five heads.

Remark the First—The Scriptures are so full of revelation from God that if we get no communication from Him in dreams we ought nevertheless to be satisfied.

With 20 guidebooks to tell you how to get to Boston or Pittsburg or London or Glasgow or Manchester, do you want a night vision to tell you how to make the journey? We have in this Scripture full direction in regard to the journey of this life and how to get to the celestial city, and with this grand guidebook, this magnificent directory, we ought to be satisfied. I have more faith in a decision to which I come when I am wide awake than when I am sound asleep. I have noticed that those who gave a great deal of their time to studying dreams get their brains addled. They are very anxious to remember what they dreamed about the first night they slept in a new house.

If in their dream they take the hand of a corpse, they are going to die. If they dream of a garden, it means a sepulcher. If something turns out according to a night vision, they say, "Well, I am not surprised. I dreamed it." If it turns out different from the night vision, they say, "Well, dreams go by contraries." In their efforts to put their dreams into rhythm they put their waking thoughts into discord. Now the Bible is so full of revelation that we ought to be satisfied if we get no further revelation.

Sound sleep received great honor when Adam slept so extraordinarily that the surgical incision which gave him Eve did not wake him, but there is no such need for extraordinary slumber now, and he who catches an Eve must needs be wide awake! Nor is it of such a dream as Jacob had with a ladder against the sky, when 10,000 times it had been demonstrated that earth and heaven are in communication. No such dream needed as that which was given to Abimelech, warning him against an unlawful marriage, when we have the records of the county clerk's office. No need of such a dream as was given to Pharaoh about the seven years of famine, for now the seasons march in regular procession, and steamer and rail train carry breadstuffs to every famine struck Nation. No need of a dream like that which encouraged Gideon, for all through Christendom it is announced and acknowledged and demonstrated that righteousness sooner or later will get the victory.

If there should come about a crisis in your life upon which the Bible does not seem to be sufficiently specific, go to God in prayer, and you will get especial direction. I have more faith 99 times out of 100 in directions given you with the Bible in your lap and your thoughts uplifted in prayer to God than in all the information you will get unconscious on your pillow.

I can very easily understand why the Babylonians and the Egyptians, with no Bible, should put so much stress on dreams, and the Chinese, in their holy book, Caow King, should think their emperor gets his directions through dreams from God, and that Homer should think that all dreams came from Jove, and that in ancient times dreams were classified into a science. But why do you and I put so much stress upon dreams when we have a supernal book of infinite wisdom on all subjects? Why should we harry ourselves with dreams? Why should Eddystone and Barnegat lighthouses question a summer firefly.

Remark the Second—All dreams have an important meaning.

They prove that the soul is comparatively independent of the body. The eyes are closed, the senses are dull, the entire body goes into a lethargy which in all languages is used as a type of death, and then the soul spreads its wing and never sleeps. It leaps the Atlantic Ocean and mingles in scenes 3000 miles away. It travels great reaches of time, flashes back eighty years, and the octogenarian is a boy again in his father's house. If the soul before it has entirely broken its chains of flesh can do all this, how far can it leap, what circles can it cut, when it is fully liberated.

Every dream, whether agreeable or harassing, whether sunshiny or tempestuous, means so much that rising from your couch you ought to kneel down and say: "O God, am I immortal? Whence? Whither? Two natures. My soul caged now—what when the door of the cage is opened? If my soul can fly so far in the few hours in which my body is asleep in the night, how far can it fly when my body sleeps the long sleep of the grave?" Oh, this power to dream, how startling, how overwhelming! If prepared for the after death flight, what an encantment! If not prepared for the after death flight, what a crusading agony! Immortal! Immortal!

Remark the Third—The vast majority of dreams are merely the result of disturbed physical condition and are not a supernatural message.

Job had carbuncles, and he was scared in the night. He says, "Thou scarest me with dreams and terrifiest me with visions." Solomon had an overwrought brain, overwrought with public business, and he suffered from erratic slumber, and he writes in Ecclesiastes, "A dream cometh through the multitude of business." Dr. Gregory, in experimenting with dreams, found that a bottle of hot water put to his feet while in slumber made him think that he was going up the hot side of Mount Etna.

Another moroid physician, experimenting with dreams, has feet uncovered through sleep, thought he was riding in Alpine diligence. But a great many dreams are merely narcarcotic disturbance. Anything that you see while under the influence of chloral or brandy or "hasheesh" or laudanum is not a revelation from God. The learned De Quincy did not ascribe to divine communication what he saw in sleep, opium saturated; dreams which he afterward described in the following words:

"I was worshiped. I was sacrificed. I fled from the wrath of Brahma through all the forests of Asia. Vishnu hated me. Siva laid in wait for me. I come suddenly upon Isis and Osiris. I had done a deed, they said, that made the crocodiles tremble. I was buried for a thousand years in stone coffins, with mummies and sphinxes in narrow chambers at the heart of eternal pyramids. I was kissed with the cancerous kiss of crocodiles and lay confounded with unutterable slimy things among wreathy and Nilotic mud." Do not mistake narcotic disturbance for divine revelation.

But I have to tell you that the majority of dreams are merely the penalty of outraged digestive organs, and you have no right to mistake the nightmare for heavenly revelation. Late suppers are a warranty deed for bad dreams. Highly spiced meals at 11 o'clock at night instead of opening the door heavenward open the door infernal and diabolical. You outrage natural law, and you insult the God who made these laws. It takes from three to five hours to digest food, and you have no right to tax your digestive organs in struggle when the rest of your body is in somnolence. The general rule is, eat nothing after 6 o'clock at night, retire at 10, sleep on your right side, keep the window open five inches for ventilation, and other worlds will not disturb you much.

By physical maltreatment you take the ladder that Jacob saw in his dream and you lower it to the nether world, allowing the ascent of the demoniacal. Dreams are midnight dyspepsia. An unregulated desire for something to eat ruined the race in paradise, and an unregulated desire for something to eat keeps it ruined. The world during 6000 years has tried in vain to digest that first apple. The world will not be evangelized until we get rid of a dyspeptic Christianity. Healthy people do not want this cadaverous and sleepy thing that some people call religion. They want a religion that lives regularly by day and sleeps soundly by night.

If through trouble or coming on of old age or exhaustion of Christian service you cannot sleep well, then you may expect from God "songs in the night," but there are no blessed communications to those who willingly surrender to indigestibles. Napoleon's army at Leipsic, Dresden and Borodino came near being destroyed through the disturbed gastric juices of it commander. That is the way you have lost some of your battles.

Another remark I make is that our dreams are apt to be merely the echo of our day thoughts.

I will give you a recipe for pleasant dreams: Fill your days with elevated thought and unselfish action, and your dreams will be set to music. If all day you are gouging and grasping and avaricious, in your dreams you will see gold that you cannot clutch and bargains in which you were outshylocked. If during the day you are irascible and pugnacious and gunpowdery of disposition, you will at night have battle with enemies in which they will get the best of you. If you are all day long in a hurry, at night you will dream of rail trains that you want to catch while you cannot move one inch toward the depot.

If you are always oversuspicious and expectant of assault, you will have at night hallucinations of assassins with daggers drawn. No one wonders that Richard III., the iniquitous, the night before the battle of Bosworth Field, dreamed that all those whom he had murdered stared at him, and that he was torn to pieces by demons from the pit. The scholar's dream is a philosophic echo. The poet's dream is a rhythmic echo. Coleridge composed his "Kubla Khan" asleep in a narcotic dream, and waking up wrote down 300 lines of it. Tartini, the violin player, composed his most wonderful sonata while asleep in a dream so vivid that waking he easily transferred it to paper.

Waking thoughts have their echo in sleeping thoughts. If a man spends his life in trying to make others happy and is heavenly minded, around his pillow he will see cripples who have got over their crutch and processions of celestial imperials and hear the grand march roll down from drums of heaven over jasper parapets. You are very apt to hear in dreams what you hear when you are wide awake.

Now, having shown you that having a Bible we ought to be satisfied not getting any further communication from God, and having shown you that all dreams have an important mission, since they show the comparative independence of the soul from the body, and having shown you that the majority of dreams are a result of disturbed physical condition, and having shown you that our sleeping thoughts are apt to be an echo of our waking thoughts, I come now to my fifth and most important remark, and that is to say that it is capable of proof that God does sometimes in our day, and has often since the close of the Bible dispensation, appeared to people in dreams.

All dreams that make you better are from God. How do I know it? Is not God the source of all good? It does not take a very logical mind to argue that out. Tertullian and Martin Luther believed in dreams. The dreams of John Huss are immortal. St. Augustine, the Christian father, gives us the fact that a Carthaginian physician was persuaded of the immortality of the soul by an argument which he heard in a dream. The night before his assassination the wife of Julius Cæsar dreamed that her husband fell dead across her lap. It is possible to prove that God does appear in dreams to warn, to convert and to save men.

My friend, a retired sea captain and a Christian, tells me that one night while on the sea he had dreamed that a ship's crew were in great suffering. Waking up from his dream, he put about the ship, tacked in different directions, surprised everybody on the vessel—they thought he was going crazy—sailed on in another direction hour after hour, and for many hours until he came to the perishing crew and rescued them and brought them to New York. Who conducted that dream? The God of the sea.

In 1695 a vessel went out from Spithead for the West Indies and ran against the ledge of rocks called the Caskets. The vessel went down, but the crew clambered up on the Caskets to die of starvation, as they supposed. But there was a ship bound for Southampton that had the captain's son on board. This lad twice in the night dreamed that there was a crew of sailors dying on the Caskets. He told his father of his dream. The vessel came down by the Caskets in time to find and to rescue those poor dying men. Who conducted that dream? The God of the rocks, the God of the sea.

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell, in his marvelous book entitled, "Nature and the Supernatural," gives the following fact that he got from Captain Yount in California, a fact confirmed by many families. Captain Yount dreamed twice one night that 150 miles away there was a company of traders fast in the snow. He also saw in the dream rocks of peculiar formation, and telling his dream to an old hunter the hunter said, "Why, I remember those rocks; those rocks are in the Carson Valley pass, 150 miles away."

Captain Yount, impelled by this dream, although laughed at by his neighbors, gathered men together, took mules and blankets and started out on the expedition, traveled 150 miles, saw those very rocks which he had described in his dream, and finding the suffering ones at the foot of those rocks brought them back to confirm the story of Captain Yount. Who conducted that dream? The God of the snow, the God of the Sierra Nevadas.

God has often appeared in dreams to rescue and comfort. You have known people—perhaps it is something I state in your own experience—you have seen people go to sleep with bereavements inconsolable, and they awakened in perfect resignation because of what they had seen in slumber. Dr. Crannage, one of the most remarkable men I ever met—remarkable for benevolence and great philanthropies—at Wellington, England, showed me a house where the Lord had appeared in a wonderful dream to a poor woman. The woman was rheumatic, sick, poor to the last point of destitution. She was waited on and cared for by another poor woman, her only attendant.

Word came to her one day that this poor woman had died, and the invalid of whom I am speaking lay helpless upon the couch wondering what would become of her. In that mood she fell asleep. In her dreams she said the angel of the Lord appeared and took her into the open air and pointed in one direction, and there were mountains of bread, and pointed in another direction, and there were mountains of butter, and in another direction, and there were mountains of all kinds of worldly supply. The angel of the Lord said to her, "Woman, all these mountains belong to your Father, and do you think that He will let you, His child, hunger and die?"

Dr. Crannage told me by some divine impulse he went into that destitute home, saw the suffering there and administered unto it, caring for her all the way through. Do you tell me that that dream was woven out of earthly anodynes? Was that the phantasmagoria of a diseased brain? No, it was an all sympathetic God addressing a poor woman through a dream.

Furthermore, I have to say that there are people in this house who were converted to God through a dream. The Rev. John Newton, the fame of whose piety fills all Christendom, while a profligate sailor on shipboard, in his dream, thought that a being approached him and gave him a very beautiful ring and put it upon his finger and said to him, "As long as you wear that ring you will be prospered; if you lose that ring, you will be ruined."

In the same dream another personage appeared, and by a strange infatuation persuaded John Newton to throw that ring overboard, and it sank into the sea. Then the mountains in sight were full of fire, and the air was lurid with consuming wrath. While John Newton was repenting of his folly in having thrown overboard the treasure, another personage came through the dream and told John Newton he would plunge into the sea and bring the ring up if he desired it.

He plunged into the sea and brought it up and said to John Newton, "Here is that gem, but I think I will keep it for you, lest you lose it again," and John Newton consented, and all the fire went out from the mountains, and all the signs of lurid wrath disappeared from the air, and John Newton said that he saw in his dream that that valuable gem was his soul, and that the being who persuaded him to throw it overboard was Satan, and that the one who plunged in and restored that gem, keeping it for him, was Christ. And that dream makes one of the most wonderful chapters in the life of that most wonderful man.

A German was crossing the Atlantic ocean, and in his dream he saw a man with a handful of white flowers, and he was told to follow the man who had that handful of white flowers. The German, arriving in New York, wandered into the Fulton street prayer meeting, and Mr. Lamphier—whom many of you know—the great apostle of prayer meetings, that day had given to him a bunch of tuberoses.

They stood on his desk, and at the close of the religious services he took the tuberoses and started homeward, and the German followed him, and through an interpreter told Mr. Lamphier that on the sea he had dreamed of a man with a handful of white flowers and was told to follow him. Suffice it to say, through that interview and following interviews he became a Christian and is a city missionary preaching the Gospel to his own countrymen. God in a dream!

John Hardock, while on shipboard, dreamed one night that the day of judgment had come, and that the roll of the ship's crew was called, except his own name, and that these people, this crew, were all banished, and in his dream he asked the reader why his own name was omitted, and he was told it was to give him more opportunity for repentance. He woke up a different man. He became illustrious for Christian attainment. If you do not believe these things, then you must discard all testimony and refuse to accept any kind of authoritative witness. God in a dream!

Rev. Herbert Mendes was converted to God through a dream of the last judgment, and I doubt if there is a man or woman in this house to-day that has not had some dream of that great day of judgment which shall be the winding up of the world's history. If you have not dreamed of it, perhaps to-night you may dream of that day.

There are enough materials to make a dream. Enough voices, for there shall be the roaring of the elements and the great earthquake. Enough light for the dream, for the world shall blaze. Enough excitement, for the mountains shall fall. Enough water, for the ocean shall roar. Enough astronomical phenomena, for the stars shall go out. Enough populations, for all the races of all the ages will fall into line of one of two processions, and the one ascending and the other descending, the one led on by the rider on the white horse of eternal victory, the other led on by Apollyon on the black charger of eternal defeat.

The dream comes on me now, and I see the lightnings from above answering the volcanic disturbances from beneath, and I hear the long reverberating thunders that shall wake up the dead, and on one side I see the opening of a gate into scenes golden and amethystine, and on the other side I hear the clanging back of a gate into bastiles of eternal bondage, and all the seas, lifting up their crystal voices, cry, "Come to judgment!" and all the voices of the heaven cry, "Come to judgment!" and crumbling mausoleum and Westminster abbeys and pyramids of the dead with marble voices cry, "Come to judgment!"

And the archangel seizes an instrument of music which has never yet been sounded, an instrument of music that was made only for one sound, and thrusting that mighty trumpet through the clouds and turning it this way he shall put it to his lip and blow the long, loud blast that shall make the solid earth quiver, crying, "Come to judgment."

Then from this earthly grossness quit,
Attired in stars we shall forever sit.

Twins of Mixed Breed.

A cow belonging to Mr. Weatherby, a well-to-do stockman of Manhattan, recently gave birth to a pair of singular animals. They resemble colts more than calves, although both possess rudimentary horns and the hoofs of cattle, but in all other respects they seem to be young horses, having long, flowing manes and the tails of colts, only these latter are unusually long and bushy. One is a male and the other is a female, and both are well-developed, well-shaped animals. The mother, however, seems to know that there is something abnormal about them, and has declined to allow them natural nourishment, so they are to be brought up by hand.—Philadelphia Times.

Bald Facts About a Blush.

The capillaries, or small blood vessels which connect the arteries and veins in the body, form, particularly over the cheeks, a network so fine that it is necessary to employ a microscope to distinguish them. Ordinarily the blood passes through these vessels in normal volumes, leaving only the natural complexion. But when some sudden emotion takes possession of the heart its action increases and an electric thrill instantly leaps to the cheeks. This thrill is nothing more than the rush of blood through the invisible capillaries; the color is nothing more than the blood just beneath the delicate surface of the skin.—New York World.

Choose the Little Ones.

It is seldom that a large, powerful dog proves a genuine protection against professional burglars. He may keep an amateur at bay, but a professional who is an expert at his work will be able to guard against him. Elaborate calculations are generally made in advance as to the difficulties to be overcome and a big dog is not likely to be in the way. If the animal is kept in the yard the first step taken is to poison or drug it, and it becomes, in consequence, a source of danger by creating an unwarranted feeling of security. A little dog that barks and runs away when approached is a far better protector, and babies and young children are even better still. It is very seldom that a boarding school is robbed, and in selecting a house for operations the burglar is apt to pass those which his reliable informant tells him have babies and young children among the occupants. When there is a baby in the house, either the mother or the nurse is sure to be a light sleeper from habit, and ready to wake up at the faintest sound. Then there is the chance, which is in itself considerable, of the baby waking up and contributing a general cry to the entertainment, and altogether it is good business to avoid a house where there are young children when a midnight visit is contemplated. The burglar community is well aware of this and acts accordingly.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

His Crime.

The following extra-judicial decision is said to have been delivered some years ago by a judge in a Southern city. A man had been brought before him on a warrant for vagrancy. The evidence was unmistakable, and the young lawyer defending the man saw that the case was hopeless.

While badgering his wits to know what to say, however, he noticed that his client was fairly well-dressed, and called the attention of the court to that fact, declaring that no man who wore "good clothes" could with propriety be considered a vagrant, as that word signified a ragged, dirty vagabond. Observing that the court made a memoradum of "good clothes," he wisely sat down without further remarks.

When the prosecuting attorney had finished what he had to offer, the judge, who was blessed with a fine, rich brogue, said: "The caart, having ittintively haard the ividince and the remarks av counsil, is av the opinion that, inasmuch as the prisoner wears good clothes, he cannot properly be considered a vagrant; but, as he has not shown to the satisfaction of the caart, how he obtained thim clothes, I shall bind him over for simple larceny!"

He was so bound over, and the papers are on record in the County Clerk's office.

THE moon is most silvery when it is on the quarter stretch.

Small-Pox in Wall Paper.

"Many years ago a person was sick of small-pox in a farm house in the country town of Groton, and after the patient recovered the dwelling was fumigated and repapered. Ira Chester and family now dwell in the house. The paper was removed a week or so ago, and presently Mr. Chester's daughter was stricken with small-pox. In the opinion of the physician the germs of the disease were dormant in the walls of the room."

The above clipping from the Cincinnati Enquirer makes good the claims of sanitarians, that all disease germs find a hiding place in wall paper, with its vegetable paste to hold it on the wall, and its animal glue to hold its colors; that these, to say the least, are not the best materials with which to cover so much space around us as the walls in which we live and sleep, and that paper and glue are great absorbents of moisture, of which every person throws off a certain number of ounces in exhalations every day, and that such decaying material as glue and paste gives off deleterious gases in such small quantities that we do not discover them, though those who study it can smell it in most rooms papered, and especially where a number of layers of paper have been pasted upon each other.

Sanitarians claim that these conditions have more to do with our ill health than we are aware of; that such a state of things in the room in which we live affects us more for better or worse than does a change of climate; that it would be cheaper, at least, to try a change of room or one coated with some non-decaying material, before going to the expense and trouble of a change of climate.

The thought that he can be well off with little, never enters the worldling's head.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

No woman ever gains anything by marrying a man whom she cannot love.

"The best thing yet!" That is the way a young man put it who made arrangements to work for B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. You can get further information by dropping them a card.

Love your enemies, and you won't have any trouble about treating them right.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite—tones the nerves.

It is hard for the shepherd to fatten the sheep that prefer to live on husks.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Some shepherds pay the most attention to the fattest sheep.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

One of the best of housekeepers is the woman who hates dirt.

If You Want The Best

ALTHOUGH you may have had good luck with but few failures in making cake and biscuit in the old-fashioned way with soda and sour milk, or soda and cream of tartar, you will have better luck and (following directions) *no* failures with the Royal Baking Powder.

The truth of this must be evident when you remember that in the leading hotels and restaurants, and in the homes of our city cousins, where the latest and best methods are invariably employed, and where the most beautiful and dainty food is always set out for the guests, the Royal Baking Powder is exclusively used for all quickly risen food.

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other Baking Powders.

If you want the best food, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable.

Send for Alabastine Rock for Souvenir, Free; also Tint Card.

Mention this paper.

THE DOCTOR.—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

EVERYBODY knows that wall paper, with its vegetable paste and its colorings in animal glue, is unsanitary, and that to apply repeated layers of such is a very "nasty practice," as well as dangerous. Kalsomine is temporary, rots, rubs off and scales; paint stops "wall respiration" needed to purify walls. Send to us for a paper from Michigan State Board of Health report on this subject, recommending Church's Alabastine and plastico only for walls of dwellings.

Alabastine forms pure, permanent and porous coatings, and does not require to be taken off to renew from time to time; is a dry powder, ready for use by adding water (the latest make is used in COLD water and is never sold in bulk); can be easily brushed on by any one; made in white and twelve fashionable tints, and in three shades, from which decorators make the balance of forty shades shown on their card.

N. B.—It is not claimed that all who live within papered walls die much before their time, but they will enjoy better health with wall coatings (PPPP) Pure, Permanent, Porous and Pretty.

For Sale by Paint dealers everywhere.

ALABASTINE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THREE TROUBLES.

3 Three things which all workingmen know give the most trouble in their hard-strain work are: Sprains, Bruises, and Soreness.

THREE AFFLICTIONS

3 Three supreme afflictions, which all the world knows afflict mankind the most with Aches and Pains are: Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Lumbago.

THREE THINGS

3 to do are simply these Buy it, try it and be promptly and permanently cured by the use of

Easily Taken Up

Cod Liver Oil as it appears in Scott's Emulsion is easily taken up by the system. In no other form can so much fat-food be assimilated without injury to the organs of digestion.

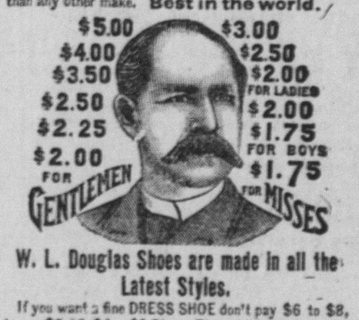
Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites has come to be an article of every-day use, a prompt and infallible cure for Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, and a positive builder of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. **Best in the world.**



W. L. Douglas Shoes are made in all the Latest Styles.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3.50, $4 or $5 Shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when Shoe Dealers cannot supply you.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

USE YOUR TACT.

Nail these facts about Tacks
Tack these facts about Nails.

See the Points? Here they are—

HOME TACKS

—packed in a carton, with six Compartments containing the various sizes of tacks for all home uses. A beautiful and handy package.

HOME NAILS

—several sizes in a carton, always ready and at hand when you want a nail for any and all home uses.

Two beautiful companions, necessary to the comfort and convenience of every home.

Everybody uses them.
Every Dealer sells them.

Made solely by the Atlas Tack Corp'n, Boston

Warehouses—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.
Factories—Taunton, Mass. Fairhaven, Mass. Whitman, Mass. Duxbury, Mass. Plymouth, Mass.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH

CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch completely smooth. Requiring no holes to be made in harness nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All sizes uniform and assorted, put up in boxes.

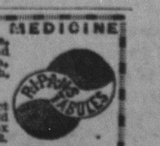
Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,
WALTHAM, MASS.

BNU 14

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

RIPANS TABULES



act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $1. For free samples address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

$75.00 To $250 can be made monthly working for B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 8 South 11th St., Richmond, Va

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APRIL 6.

THE RACKET

Turn On The Light

We believe "The Racket" system of business will bear the closest examination. As U kno, one price to all, and that the lowest for spot cash, is the rule of the store.

....JUSTNOW....

the old-time, long-winded con cerns are telling U "cotton has riz," but a broad smile steals across the face of Racket buyers, as they walk through their favorite store, and find piles of cottons plainly marked in common, everyday "figgers" at a less price than the same goods were last year.

.....JUST IN.....

2440 yards of Eclipse Dress Ginghams—a total eclipse of high prices in this line.

1032 yards of Fine Black Satine. It goes to U less than regular wholesale price.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——William Lee, of Tusseyville, gave our office a call.

——Miss Sue Neff, of Chicago, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

——Michael Shires, of Spring Mills, gave our sanctum a call.

——W. Fred Reynolds, of Bellefonte spent Tuesday in town.

——Mr. J. H. Breon and Mr. E. C. Confer, of Millheim were callers at this office on Tuesday.

——Father Willow is still quite sick, and not improving, but gradually growing weaker.

——Thomas Frazer, of Lemont, gave us a call; he has moved to a farm near Rock Springs.

——Frank Shutt, blacksmith, on Monday moved into the Jacob Harpster house.

——Mr. M. C. Gephart, of Millheim, dealer in musical instruments, was in town on Wednesday, on business.

——Mrs. Joseph Carson, of Potters Mills, favored our sanctum with a call and had a change made for a year in her label.

——John H. Odenkirk, of Old Fort, called upon the REPORTER. He has quit farming and will have Mr. Treaster look after his farm.

——Our esteemed friend D. T. Wieland, one of Harris twp's prominent citizens, gave us a pleasant call. Mr. Wieland will retire from farming.

——Mrs. Prof. H. C. Bitner and son Lawrence, of Millersville, Pa., arrived on Wednesday for a visit with her parents, Mr. rnd Mrs. J. D. Murray.

——Mrs. Rev. G. W. Curren, of Glen Rock, arrived Wednesday evening, having come to see her father, Mr. Michael Willow, who is seriously ill.

——H. C. Campbell and J. G. Baily, practical farmers of Ferguson, gave us a call and had their labels put out where lightening won't strike them.

——James McClenahan, who has been confined to the house the past three months has now recovered sufficiently to enable him to walk down town.

——Mrs. William Allison, who has been spending the past two weeks with friends in Centre Hall and Spring Mills, returned to her home in Howard, on Monday.

——Mrs. W. W. Bayard, of Washington, D. C., arrived on Saturday and will spend some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Strohm, of Centre Hill.

Spring is Here.

Spring set in this week, beginning with Easter, in all its glory. The weather has been fine; old Sol's rays are balmy and the roads are fast drying off. Farmers are plowing and many are digging garden.

Eclipse of the Sun.

A total eclipse of the sun is to occur this Thursday, and will, it is supposed, be one of the longest in duration of the present century.

A Large Crop.

The maple sugar crop in the south western part of the state, it is now reported, will be large and of fine quality.

To Be Leased.

The ore banks near Centre Hill can be leased; see Ross & Meyer's ad. in another column.

TRIAL LIST

FOR APRIL TERM COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 24.

The Following is the List of Cases to be Tried at the Coming April Term of Court.

Walter A. Wood vs J. H. Rishel.
James Higgins vs Meek and Nagle.
E. E. Pressler vs Oscar Duck estate.
Harry Vanpool vs D. W. Holt.
Dr. J. G. Hartswick vs L. T. Munson, adm'r.
J. R. Bible, vs Elmira J. Decker.
J. G. Fehl vs W. T. Meyer.
James Higgins vs Meek and Nagle.
J. O. McCormick vs W. K. Alexander.
H. F. Bitner vs Rob't O'Boyle, adm'r.
Elizabeth Lingle vs W. B. Mingle, adm's.

TRIAL LIST—SECOND WEEK.

John Liggett vs Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
James S. DeLong vs J. P. Findley, et al.
D. W. Herring vs [illegible]. Hoover, et al.
James and Lot Kimport vs M. G. Brown.
Lot Kimport vs M. G. Brown.
Mary Fravel vs Sarah Crissman, Exrs.
Commonwealth vs Patrick Dooley.
H. Whire & Co. vs Julia D. Kitz.
Jacob Garbrich vs David Harter.
W. D. Church vs Julia D. Kitz, exrs.
W. I. Fleming vs Equitable Life Insurance society.
Beaver, Gephart & Dale vs Mary E. Pile et al.
Catharine Reagan vs Beech Creek railroad company, et al.
Bellefonte Borough vs Samuel H. Diehl.
Foster Fannon vs D. R. Thomas.
Danville Hospital vs Overseer of Poor, Bellefonte.
Samuel Marsh vs Hoover, & Co.
Alfred Jones vs Pennsylvania State College.
Mary V. Hale, et al vs Bellefonte Central railroad company.
Orvis, Bower & Orvis vs J. C. Motz.
W. F. Rockey vs I. L. McLarren.
Philip Collins vs Bellefonte Central railroad company.
Conrad Immel vs Beecher & Sober.
Sarah M. Richards vs Mattern Bros.
George R. Boak vs J. H. and C. H. Bates.
Benjamin Nearhood vs Jonathan Auman.
Elizabeth D. Kunes vs John B. Shaw, et al.

Valuable Timber Land Sold.

The Lewisburg *News*, of last week, says: Reuben F. Brown, esq., has just concluded the sale of a very valuable tract of white pine and prop timber of about 2100 acres, located in Hartley and Haines townships, Union and Centre counties. 'Squire Brown has for sale another tract of timber land of 2000 acres adjoining that just sold upon which there is estimated to be 4,000,000 feet of white pine and 2,000 car loads of prop timber with a large addition of hemlock and tie timber. A tramway eight miles in length from these lands to the Lewisburg & Tyrone railroad is under construction and when completed will make an outlet for a section of the finest white pine and prop timber in Pennsylvania.

Built the First Railroad.

John Raymond died recently at Scranton, aged eighty-eight years. He was born at Walton in 1805. In 1823 he built the first mile of railroad in America for actual commercial business. This was on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Companys' road, between Honesdale and the coal mines at Carbondale. On this mile of track, on August 28, 1829, the first locomotive ever run in America, was tested. It was run by Horatio Allen, who is now living at East Grange, Pa., at the age of nearly 90 years. Mr. Raymond was married in 1825, and his wife survives him.

A Fine Easter Day.

Easter was as fine a day a could have been wished. The sun shone with all his brightness from a cloudless sky. The air was a trifle cool, but the buds showed up in new life and the birds were in glee among the tree tops. There were no special Easter services in our churches, but the sermons that were preached were adapted to the occasion.

Thanks.

D. C. Keller desires through the columns of the REPORTER to thank his friends in Centre Hall and vicinity for their kindness and assistance rendered in his moving from this place to Turbotville. Mr. Keller will ever hold his old neighbors in kind remembrance for what they did.

A Boom.

Bellefonte is promising itself a boom from the starting up of the Valentine iron works. Hope it will materialize, as the good effects of a boom would reach outside of Bellefonte, and give the truck farmer a better market.

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY.

Hon. Samuel Gilliland Celebrates His 80th Birthday.

Our old and esteemed friend, Hon. Samuel Gilliland, of Oak Hall, on Friday last, March 31st, celebrated his 80th birthday, at the pleasant home of his son-in-law, Mr. H. Sechler, of Bellefonte, where a number of friends gathered to congratulate Mr. Gilliland upon his years, and the prospect he presents of having a few more, at least, to live.

Mr. Gilliland was born near Spring Mills, and has always been a resident of Penns valley, and one of the most useful and respected citizens of Centre county, and over a quarter of a century ago represented the county in the lower house at Harrisburg.

Last November Mr. Gilliland voted the 15th time for President of the United States, three of these votes being for Cleveland. His first vote for governor was for George Wolf in 1835. In politics he was always an ardent Demorat, a characteristic of the Gilliands of our county. In church matters he was a fervant and devout Presbyterian and he will cling to these sound faiths and doctrines the rest of his days.

He is the only survivor of three or four brothers, all of whom lived to a scriptural age, we believe.

Uses of Arbor Day.

In designating April 15 and 29 as Arbor days in Pennsylvania Governor Pattison calls attention to "rapid disappearance of the native forests and the constant and indiscriminate destruction of the woodlands" in this State. For several generations this wholesale havoc has gone on until now it has become a grave menace to the public welfare. What is true of Pennsylvania is true of other populous sections of the Union. Arbor day is a fitting occasion to call attention to this evil. The day should be devoted, not only to setting out trees to repair in measure the devastation already wrought, but to impressing the necessity of more general and systematic effort in this direction.

Serious Fire at Snow Shoe.

On Sunday morning Snow Shoe had a fire which came near burning the whole town. About 1.30 o'clock the rear end of the store of Miss Bridget Smith was found to be on fire. Before anything could be done to stop the flames the store was burned and the dwelling house of Charles Dingle, was also burned to the ground. A large barn at the rear of the store was destroyed with all its contents, a jewelry store of Mr. Brown and a shoe shop of Joseph Smith was also destroyed. The loss is about $2000 which is partially insured.

National Guards Not to Go.

A Chicago dispatch says the proposed encampment of the National Guards of the different states during the World's Fair has been indefinitely abandoned. Unforseen obstacles have greatly discouraged the backers of the scheme, and now the refusal of the State of Illinois to loan the tents belonging to the National Guard of the State has knocked them out completely.

Of Interest to Horsemen.

J. W. Mitterling, of Tusseyville, has now ready for distribution a tabulated pedigree, etc., of Wanatoga, the grand young trotting stallion of whose breeding and excellent merits we spoke last summer. Persons desiring to improve their stock and raise a class of horses so much in demand for drivers can receive the breeding, etc., by addressing Mr. Mitterling by card or letter.

Good Work.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., at its quarterly meeting on Tuesday, took insurances to the amount of $55,281. This was a good day's work, and shows that this company retains its deserved popularity with the people. There is no company more reliable, or that is run as cheaply as the Farmers' Mutual, of Centre county.

Received an Invitation.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the wedding of Miss I. Grace Romberger and Mr. John Stover, which takes place at the home of the bride's parents, at Berrysburg, Pa., April 11. The couple will have the best wishes of the REPORTER.

Seriously Ill.

Will Keller, merchant at Linden Hall, has been seriously ill the past two weeks, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, and is at this writing not improving.

Sold His Interest.

Mr. E. M. Huyett has purchased the half interest of D. J. Meyer in the farm of Huyett & Meyer, near Linden Hall, which makes Mr. Huyett the owner of the whole.

Suffering from Rheumatism.

Judge Orvis has lately been suffering much from an attack of rheumatism which has confined him to the house.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

WHERE THEY MOVE.

The Following is a List of the Flitters in Centre Hall and Where They Go.

Frank Shutt moves into the house vacated by Jacob Harpster, who will remove with his family to Montana this spring.

George Mowry goes into the house which Frank Shutt left, and Jerry Shreffler, of Centre Hill, takes Mr. Mowry's house.

Cyrus Goss goes to Altoona and his house will be occupied by W. O. Rearick, of New Bloomfield.

James Gregg flitted to Lemont and James Smetzler moved into the house left by Mr. Gregg, and W. A. Sandoe into the house occupied by Mr. Smetzler.

Sheriff Spangler moves to his own house on East Church street, and the house he leaves will be occupied by Rev. James Boal, of Williamsport.

Oliver Mader moved into the house which was vacated by W. P. Shoop, who moved to Scranton, and Henry Meyer, of Linden Hall, takes the house vacated by Mr. Mader.

John Krumbine moved into his own house and William Sholl, east of Centre Hall, moves into the house vacated by John Krumbine.

Samuel Shoop moved into the house with his father-in-law, J. O. Deininger, at the station.

Frank Bradford moved into his house at the station, whtch he lately purchased from Aaron Harter.

C. F. Romick moved to Farmers Mills on the Armbruster farm.

HOUSE BURNED.

The House Occupied by Abraham Harshbarger Burned to the Ground.

On Tuesday afternoon, about five o'clock, the house on farm belonging to widow Potter's heirs, in the west end of Potter township, was destroyed by fire. The house was occupied by Abraham Harshbarger, who lost all his effects in the second story. The goods on the first floor was nearly all saved. A son of Mr. Harshbarger was quite ill at the time, of typhoid fever, and to remove him to a place of safety it was necessary to leave the goods on the second floor to the devouring flames.

The house could have been saved, we are told, but a scarcity of water existed.

Mr. Harshbarger had no insurance, and as far as we can learn there was no insurance on the house.

The fire originated from a spark dropping from the flue.

Winter Killed Cattle.

The heavy losses of stock reported from the state of Washington, emphasize the lesson now pretty well learned in Montana and the Dakotas, that profitable stock raising demands provision for sheltering the animals during the very cold weather which is likely to come at any time of the winter. Because the first experiences in leaving horses, cattle and even sheep out all winter proved successful stockmen assumed that this could always be done with safety. They quickly learneed that the winter in the northwest cannot be counted on. Some seasons have come that have swept the ranches of animal life. The most successful stock raisers agree that the expense of providing shelter and feed for their animals, though they may not be needed one season in three, is still justified on the principle which applies to the premium paid on an insurance policy.

Champion Egg Eaters.

A prize egg eating contest took place on Easter between Will Fetterolf and John Martz, fellows of stout stomachs, of this town. Fetterolf smollixed twenty-one of the hen fruit and Martz put nineteen into his egg crate and then threw up the sponge. This was done at one sitting. If young chickens become scarce this spring all will know who gets away with the egg crop.

A Drop of Seven Cents.

Last Wednesday's 29, drop of seven cents on wheat, in Chicago, inside seven minutes, was the biggest fall, in so short a time, since the flood. Several hundred thousand dollars were made by some, and as much lost by others.

Property Sold.

D. B. Brisbin sold his downtown house to Jerry Shreffler, of Centre Hill, who will occupy it.

Charles Arney has purchased the Harpster lot opposite the hotel shed.

A New Scheme.

A lot of young folks had an Easter gathering in which each one had to eat an egg for every year of their respective ages. That might be a good way to find out a young lady's age.

Its 14th Year.

The Tyrone *Times* has entered its fourteenth year. Editor Nissley is making a good paper of it, and deserves the success he is meeting.

New Millinery Store.

A new building is about to be erected a short distance beyond the station, in which Miss Annie Grove will carry on a millinery shop, with an experienced hand to assist.

——Horse collars from 75 cents up at Boozer Bros.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Hicks Forecast on April Weather,—A Swindler at work in Lock Haven.—Other News.

Hicks missed on his April guess, so far. His April forecast says:

A combination of causes conspire at the opening, and during the entire month of April, which are calculated to produce disturbances of maximum severity, and which will overrun the limits of the storm periods in their normal state. Nevertheless, the most marked and dangerous storms will centre on and about the central dates of regular storm periods. The first period extends from the 2nd to the 6th. We name the 3rd, 4th and 5th as danger centres. As we enter the period it will grow very warm in westerly parts, and heavy storms of thunder, rain, hail and tornadoes will develop and travel eastward, turning to snow and sleet in northerly sections.

A Swindler at Work.

A sharper attempted to swindle A. T. Elliot, merchant tailor of Lock Haven, out of eight dollars. He ordered a suit of clothes and agreed to leave a deposit of eight dollars. He presented a check for sixteen dollars, payable at the First National Bank of Bellefonte. The check was drawn to Clyde J. Thomas or bearer, and signed by A. G. Morris, Tyrone. Thomas' endorsement was on the check. Mr. Elliot refused to pay over the eight dollars in cash, stating that he would give credit for sixteen dollars on the suit and when finished ship to the purchaser at Bellefonte. The man agreed to this and left. Upon inquiry at the Bellefonte bank it was found that the check was a forgery.

Seventeen Children in Eight Years.

Mrs. Ellsworth Miller, of Cold Springs, Northumberland county, aged thirty-one years, has just given birth to triplets—two girls and a boy. In the past eight years and seven months she has become the mother of seventeen children—three sets of triplets, two pairs of twins and two single births. Eight of the children are living. She was born in New York, her maiden name being Ferris. She has an aunt who has been the mother of twenty-one children, ten of them quintuplets.

"Where We are At."

Well, spring is here; the birds have come and the trees are leaving; the organ grinder is serenading; the farmer is plowing; the angler has his rod and fly ready to whip the streams; the worms are coming near the surface to offer themselves as bait; the spring bonnet is budding; the little girl is jumping rope; the frost is coming out; the flittings are over; the barefooted boy is appearing; linen dusters and straw hats are nearly ripe; and the Chicago fair is about to open—and there's where all will be at that have a peck of stamps.

Peace After Years of Litigation.

After three years litigation in the Blair county courts, the contending owners of the Sandy Ridge fire brick manufacturing company, of Centre county, have appointed Banker T. H. Wilton, of Altoona, and attorney John Blanchard, of Bellefonte, trustees of their extensive plant. This company owns 379 acres of valuable mineral land, four mills, every dwelling in the town of Sandy Ridge, and gives employment to 400 men. There will be an early resumption of operations under the new management.

Have You?

Have you the spring fever?
Have you dug garden and planted your ingins?
Have you had a mess of dandylion?
Have you begun house cleaning?
Have you got your fishing tackle ready?
Have you subscribed for the REPORTER?
Have you flitted and got your stove pipe fitted?

Crop Outlook.

The crop outlook of the northwest is given as follows: Plowing has begun and seeding will begin about the middle of the week in the Northwest. The winter wheat crop, which is largely sown, never looked more promising. The ground has absorbed all of the snow water and the present outlook for all crops is excellent.

Ore Mines to Let.

The ore banks on the Barney Wagner farm, near Centre Hill, can be leased upon very favorable terms. For full particulars apply to the undersigned owners.

Ross & MEYER,
apr6-3t Linden Hall, Pa.

Mill Property Sold.

The well known Kurtz mill property, at the Centre Hall station, was sold at private sale to R. E. Bartholemew, who will take possession of the plant within ten or fifteen days.

——C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 3½, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Lewistown, Pa., March 25, Mrs. Mary Steidly, aged 78 years.

In Allensville, March 20, Mrs. Margaret Hazlett, aged 74 years.

In Lewistown, Pa., March 25, Walter T. Corbit, in his 20th year.

In Milroy, March 23, Thomas Decker, aged 64 years.

In Derry township, March 27, Mrs. Gertrude Snook, in her 83rd year.

Near Wagner, March 6th, Mrs. Elizabeth Spigelmyer, aged 75 years.

In Lewistown, March 26th, Mary, wife of George G. Frysinger, aged 42 years.

In Lewistown, March 22nd, Mrs. Jane Barnes, widow of Richard Barnes colored, supposed to be about 100 years of age.

Near Greenwood Furnace, February 12th, Mrs. Eliza Hoover, aged 73 years.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Oscar McMullen, Milesburg, Annie A. Envel, Spring township.

Wm. Hassinger and Emma R. Gordon, Spring township.

Chares D. Craft and Lizzie Lucas, Moshannon.

Edward S. Homer, Milton, Hattie Bardo, Turbotville.

Warren F. Stover and Adda Korman, Miles township.

Charles E. Decker, Lemont, Elizabeth Krotzer, State College.

Ira C. Senger, Lamar, Agnes Walter, Nittany.

Daniel Callahan, Pleasant Gap, Sallie Slabig, Potters Mills.

George R. Mays and Edith E. Ebbs, Philipsburg.

J. C. Sunday, Penna Furnace, M. M. Mays, Washington Furnace.

Harry M. Ryan, Bellefonte, Hattie Murray, Snow Shoe.

W. P. Lilly, Montgomery, Minnie I. Olewine, Bellefonte.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

Public Sale.

The old school house at Centre Hill will be offered at public sale on Saturday, April 8th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known by

W. M. GROVE, Director.

Saw Mill for Sale.

Shingle mill, Lath mill, six head of horses and mules, lumber wagons, chains, etc., will be offered at private sale. Address,

HUYETT & MEYER,
Centre Hall.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot with stable, etc., at Centre Hall tion is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Dress Goods

Our stock was never so complete---Whip cords, serges, epingles, cashmeres, henriettas storm serges and all late fabrics.

SATINES

in plain and shades and a number of beautitul fancies.

PERCALES

crape cloths, ginghams, silkalines, fringes, etc.

BABY FLANNEL

in pink, blue and cream; very choice.

Golden glass, shines like gold.

SPRING COATS

in beautiful shades.

Garmans.